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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Speculations in Regard to the Spanish Revolution.

Its Possible Effect on the Peace of Europe.

The Reception of the Chinese Embassy in England.

General Summary of Political Affairs.

The Spanish Revolution—Its Possible Effect on France—English Affairs—The Elections—Disraeli and the Queen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, 26, 1868.

The revolution in Spain is the most interesting topic of the hour to everybody here, partly on its own account, partly from the uncertainty which is felt how far its influence may extend. When the fires of insurrection break out in Europe it is impossible to say where the sparks may fall. Perhaps some of them may fall in France, and there produce consequences long predicted, but not expected at this moment. There are many in this country who think that the time is near at hand when all NAPOLEON's alertness and resources will be required to save his dynasty. He has made some irreparable blunders of late years, the Mexican expedition being among the worst of them all, and some observers fancy they detect the throes which precede a revolution in the society of France. By ill luck the Emperor consented to give the Queen of Spain an interview just before the insurrection broke out, so that he is involved to outward appearance in the loss of her kingdom—if she is to lose it.

Will she lose it or not? That will be no problem before this letter reaches you, but at present the Queen's chances are believed by many to be desperate. Very few in London would lend her £1,000 on the security of her throne. That she fully deserves her misfortunes no one can doubt, and yet the sympathy with the insurgents is by no means active in this country. Spain has played so humble a part in the world's affairs for many a year past that the ordinary run of people know very little about her—they have a vague idea that a revolution is always going on there, and consequently they are not much surprised at this one. And the Spanish people themselves have thus far been singularly apathetic about the rising, so far as can be judged from telegraphic messages. The navy took the initiative, and the Spanish Generals who were exiles in London, or on the Continent, hastened to Cadiz to join in the attempt. Gen. PRIM, whose movements are always known beforehand to one of our daily papers, was among the first to make his way towards Gibraltar, where a steamer was in waiting to take him and his party to Cadiz. Since then the "dumbfounded" Spaniard has been turning his face toward his native land from all directions. Gen. PRIM appears to have been able to gather about 20,000 men around him. If this is to be all the support he will receive, the Bourbon rule is not yet all over in Spain. The army seems to look but coldly on the movement—perhaps because the navy began it. The *Moniteur*, of course, reduces the whole affair to the most insignificant proportions, and readers of that paper who depend exclusively upon it for their information would scarcely know that a revolution is in progress. The *Moniteur* hates revolutions because they bring it a change of masters. It is awkward for a journal to support the Orleanists one day and to become a violent Bonapartist the next. Will it ever become Orleanist again? Will all its love of NAPOLEON, uncle and nephew, presently die out, never to be revived? Stranger things have happend ere now, but I know of no overwhelming reason for the English nation to desire the downfall of the present dynasty in France. We have had the Orleanists living among us for some years, and they have naturally gained much good will, and attached to themselves a small but powerful clique. You may see the influence of that clique now and then in quarters where you would least expect it. But why should the nation care to see a Prince of Orleans King of France? Would he give the French people liberty? Did LOUIS PHILIPPE?

But we have not to talk of a revolution in France—*yet*, and as for the Spaniards, I am afraid we care very little about them. Upon the whole the sympathies of the people here appear to be in a sluggish sort of way with the insurgents—how is it possible to sympathize with a Queen such as ISABELLA? It is said that she might have taken all elements of danger out of the proposed rising if she would have consented to quit the "reigning favorite," but she would not. She has since declared that she has no ambition to reign over "a nation of robbers and assassins." Why, then, do not the people make an end of her sovereignty? Do the Spaniards care nothing more for liberty? Beyond all doubt they are now showing distinct signs of want of spirit. The navy has called upon them, and they yield little or no response. The revolutionary party in Europe have their fears about this symptom, and it is unnecessary to say that they would not like the insurrection to fail. They have already decided that Queen ISABELLA's son ought not to be allowed to rule when his mother is deposed, because that would involve a Regency—in other words, the Queen would be the Queen still. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are scarcely likely to come to the throne, for the Duke is of the Orleans family, and the Emperor of the French would place an interdict upon *him!* Who then shall be ISABELLA's successor? To which my answer is that ISABELLA herself is not yet disposed of. Before putting a new tenant into a house it is desirable to have the old tenant out. It is awkward to write words which will be read when the events to which they refer, are removed out of the region of speculation and have become accomplished facts, but there is no credit for accuracy of foresight hazarded in the remark that on this present Saturday afternoon the chances of the insurrection succeeding are not so certain as some imagine, and that the Queen may possibly be able to defend her crown from a very dangerous combination. That she will learn wisdom by her present experience it would be the wildest of dreams to suppose.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

In our own domestic affairs the elections continue to swallow up other subjects. The canvass begins to be rather warm, but upon the whole the fight is carried on with a moderate degree of good temper. The Press abuses candidates, but does it mildly as a rule. The Liberals still think that they have a fair right to call Mr. DISRAELI by any name they please, but they make rather an exception in his favor. The time for *punching heads* has not yet arrived. An American friend of mine now in London desired to see some of this sport, but unfortunately he is a little too early. On the nomination day the candidates on either side are expected to appear on a hustings before the constituency. All the roughs and loafers of the place constitute themselves electors for that occasion. When the Liberal candidate comes forward there is a yell from the Conservatives, and perhaps an egg or two of uncertain age, with a few paper bags of flour and some cabbage-stumps are thrown at him to cheer him on. The Liberals in the crowd try to put this game down, and then a free fight very soon begins. When the Conservative candidate puts in an appearance the Liberals return the compliment, and very often it is impossible to hear a word that is said on either side. Then a poll is opened, usually on the following day. More fighting goes on, (I am, of course, supposing the case of a very hotly contested election in a borough where passions have been excited,) and perhaps it may become necessary to call out the military before the day is over. Mr. ROBERT LOWE, M. P., was half killed at Kidderminster a few years ago, and he has never loved Kidderminster since. So much for gratitude.

The other evening the campaign appeared to be opening in earnest in the Tower Hamlets. The Tower Hamlets, you must know, is a part of London, returning two members to Parliament. There are four or five Liberals now carrying on a tremendous struggle for these two seats, and, as it stands to reason that they cannot all win, there is some little excitement in the constituency. Mr. BEALES, the hero of Hyde Park, (otherwise a reputable Liberal,) went to explain his views to the voters the other night. There was a great meeting, but it only assembled to listen to itself. A fierce hubbub burst forth from the moment the doors were opened, and it never once ceased for a single instant. The Chairman tried, for upward of half an hour to quiet the worthy electors, but they were deaf to his entreaties. Then the meeting was declared dissolved and the crowd dispersed, well pleased at having prevented anything being done. What is the purpose or point of all this I am unable to say. It must be very funny, or the free and independent electors would not do it.

In contrast to this, a prayer meeting is advertised, to which all London is invited. Lord EBURY is to preside, and every Christian is expected to be present. In the meantime each party is estimating the probable result of the election. The Liberals reckon that they will gain a net majority of 136, and I know Conservatives who only reduce this number by 36, and think that there will be at least 100 majority against the Ministry. With this Mr. DISRAELI could not possibly go on, and we should have Mr. GLADSTONE Prime Minister by Christmas. That would be the happiest Christmas of his life, for never has a man so hungered and thirsted after power as he has done. The passion has been a disease with him for months past, and he has sacrificed nearly all his old opinions to indulge it to the full.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Strange as it appears to Liberal papers, there are really many people in this country who have a sincere and true affection for the Church of England, and who would be sorry to see her destroyed piecemeal. They are at present building their hopes on the Conservative leader, and he certainly has nothing to gain by playing them false. Moreover, I totally disbelieve the assertion that he is meditating any such treachery. Mr. DIRAELI is at present at Balmoral with the Queen, and it is said that he will remain there some little time. There is always one Minister "in attendance" upon Her Majesty, but it is not very often the Premier. It is no secret, however, that the Queen and the Royal family have acquired a strong liking for Mr. DISRAELI, and, as he is said to be one of the most agreeable men in society of the present day, there is nothing very wonderful in that. The *Spectator* suggested last week that the Premier had gone to Balmoral to "educate his Queen"—the sort of blow that the *Spectator* would resent, and justly, if it were aimed at any Liberal. How is it possible that the Queen, or any one else, can really *like* Mr. GLADSTONE, with his morose Puritanism, his grimness of life, his superstitious habits, his horror of a joke, and his inability to smile? If the Queen prefers at her table a Minister who is not above talking on the events of the day in the tone of a man of the world, rather than in that of a gloomy ascetic, absorbed in stupendous egotism, can we wonder at her taste? Lord MELBOURNE was a man of the former class, and so was Sir ROBERT PEEL, and so is Mr. DISRAELI. Mr. GLADSTONE—well, he *isn't*.

MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is already very popular in England; in fact, it may be said that he was popular before he arrived, and, as you will doubtless see, he has been making several speeches of late expressive of very cordial feelings toward this country. After a long course of bickerings and unpleasantness, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON may probably consider that a few pleasant words will not be ill-received in any quarter, and his motive is a most amiable one. I wish the relations of the two countries were exactly what we would gather they were from Mr. JOHNSON's speeches, but I am inclined to read his words as rather in the nature of a prophecy. At present, to be candid, I am quite sure that England does not quite deserve all the kind things he has said of her, and I do not believe that the Americans love her quite as much as he represents. But it will all come true in time, I hope, and, in the meantime, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON departs from diplomatic reserve, and holds out a friendly hand. He is honored here for it, but I wonder whether he will be misunderstood at home?

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Approaching Social Science Congress—Political Topics—Religious Matters—The Chinese Embassy—Great Britain and Spain—The Late Miss Menken—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

I have run out to this fresh and flowery paradise of a place on my way, a little roundabout, to the "Twelfth Annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," which opens next Wednesday at Birmingham, the industrial capital of England. This session will last a week, and it consists of a great many meetings, receptions, *soirées*, discussions, a workingmen's meeting and a public dinner. The local Hon. Secretaries have sent me programme, tickets, map, voucher for return railway ticket, and everything needed but ubiquity, or so much as may be necessary to enable me to be present at all the various sections of the Congress, which meet at the same hour in different buildings.

Among the proceedings will be the introductory church service and sermon by the Bishop of Worcester; general meeting and address by the Earl of Carnarvon at the Town Hall; reception by His Worship the Mayor; address by Right Hon. W. N. MASSEY; workingmen's meeting; address by Miss CARPENTER on Education in India; address by Lord LYTTLETON; excursion to Dudley and illumination of the caverns by the kindness of the Earl; *soirée* in the Town Hall; address of Prof. FAWCETT; dinner; concluding meeting. Beside these general performances, there will be the daily reading of papers and discussion of questions in the departments of jurisprudence, on international law, municipal law and repression of crime, education, health, economy and trade. Beside those I have already mentioned, many other distinguished and brilliant men and women will take part in the proceedings. Among those who will be recognized in America I may mention Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, Sir WALTER CROFTON, Mr. Registrar HILL, Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, and there are members of Parliament, eminent physicians, philanthropists, &c., of whom more hereafter.

The questions before the Congress are of grave importance, but it is not probable that they will all be settled this session. Among them I find the following, which I give now in advance, that my readers may form their own opinions without being prejudiced by the arguments which may be brought forward in the Congress.

"Ought private property at sea to be exempted from capture during war?"

"Under what circumstances ought a change of nationality to be authorized?"

"Is it desirable to amend the present law which gives the personal property and earnings of a wife to her husband?"

"What are the best means for the suppression of vagrancy?"

"Is it expedient to make primary education compulsory, and if so on what conditions?"

"In what form, and by what means can instruction in science and art be provided, so as to promote the improvement of our manufactures?"

"What is the relation of the water supply in large towns to the health of the inhabitants?"

"In what manner can arbitration and conciliation be best applied in the settlement of disputes between employers and employed?"

"What are the social results of the employment of girls and women in manufactories and workshops?"

These are a portion of the questions on which papers will be read, and discussions held at the meetings of sections. You may confidently expect that what your correspondent will not know about them at the close of the Congress, will not be worth knowing. What I do not write you may be very sure will not be worth reading.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Social Science Congress does not discuss politics, not, at least, in a partisan sense, though all its questions somewhere involve political action; and, except in the opening Church service, which must be nice for the Quaker members, it gives a wide berth to religion. But as Parliament controls everything here, from fleets and armies to vagrants and paupers; as it governs education, sanitary measures and locomotion, it is hard to steer clear of party. The Earl of Carnarvon, who presides over the Congress, is an eloquent nobleman, and a few days ago, in addressing an agricultural society, kept out of politics by describing to his hearers the recent earthquake in South America, and other similar convulsions of nature, which for the moment distracted the farmers' minds from the consideration of Church disestablishment, female suffrage and similar convulsions at home. Lord CARNARVON said a friend of his traveling some years ago in South America was overtaken by an earthquake on a mountain, and, looking down, he saw the city in which he intended to stay that night swallowed up and utterly destroyed before his eyes, with its inhabitants.

But the Birmingham Protestant Association does not mean to let politics be lost sight of, and has just addressed a series of more or less pertinent questions to Mr. BRIGHT and the other candidates. It asks, "Will you oppose all Popish grants in Parliament for Maynooth, Chaplains, &c.? Will you vote for the suppression or Government inspection of all monasteries and convents? Will you vote to expel all Jesuits from England, and all Ritualists from the Church of England?" Mr. BRIGHT answers that he is a very strong Protestant, opposed to all priests, but that he does not quite see his way to the legal expulsion of people, either from England or the English Church. He promises to give his views more fully from the platform.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

They have had one of the Murphyite lecturers here in Malvern. He engaged a hall and got out his bills for a lecture on Convents, proving them to be the brothels of Romish priests, and challenging "any Romish priest or even bishop" to meet him and discuss the subject. I think he found one tradesman in Malvern—keeper of a Bible and Tract depository—to put this bill in his window. The rest were either ashamed of it, or influenced by business or politics to refuse. The owner of the hall refused to open it. The barber opposite thinks he was influenced by the Popish priests; but as the only ones within three or four miles are a few taking water cure at Dr. GULLY's and other establishments, I suspect the matter was arranged by the Low Church vicar, who feels competent to deal with the subject from the pulpit, and the Liberal leaders, who wish to secure all Catholic voters.

The *Times* has opened its columns during the dull, or, as it is sometimes called, the silly season, to discussions on the Church question, in which, at this election, all political questions will be merged. "S. G. O.," a clergyman and a lord, declares the Church is utterly corrupt, and deserves disestablishment or worse, because the Bishops will not put down Ritualism. Another says the Church was intended to unite the most opposite tenets of Romanism and Calvinism—to retain all the beauty and most of the doctrines of Rome, and at the same time keep the puritanism and the predestination of Geneva, with its strong No-Popery element. A Church combining such opposite ideas can of course only be held together by force of law. If disestablished, and the legal bond removed, its conflicting elements must fly apart by natural repulsion. The bulk of the higher classes will go over to Rome, and the middle classes to dissent. The lower classes, mostly heathen, will be as now, a missionary field for all parties. The Lombard-street riot against Father IGNATIUS, by what a writer in the *Times* calls "a rabid mass of city clerks and inebriated stock-brokers," at which elderly clergymen and the most respectable ladies were assailed with filthy and blackguard speeches and questions from "the confessional unmasked," has opened up an animated correspondence. The general opinion seems to be that the young Father was pretty hard on Lombard-street, and that the riot proved that he might have gone further without injustice. In fact, the elevation of the pig's head in Lancashire, the flagrant Mariolatry in Lambeth, and the riot in Lombard-street, have deepened and widened the excitement of religious controversy. New questions are cropping up. A clergyman writes to Mr. GLADSTONE demanding that clergymen shall be eligible to election to Parliament as well as Catholic priests and dissenting ministers. Why not? Why should not clergymen sit in the House of Commons as well as Bishops in the House of Lords? And why should a Catholic priest, whose orders are acknowledged as valid by the Church of England, be eligible to election, when an Anglican clergyman is not? As I never heard of a Roman Catholic priest in Parliament, there may be some mistake; though the reason may be that he could not take the oaths if elected.

My favorite papers, the *Church Times* and the *Rock*, organs of the highest Ritualism and the lowest Evangelicanism, or Church Puritanism, are as lively as ever. The *Church Times* believes in a strong Government—a view in which, the longer I live in England, the more I sympathize. It says:

> "There is much to be said in favor of a good, strong, despotic monarchy, such as Dr. LEE delights in painting as the ideal constitution of a Christian State. Who does not sigh for a year of HAUSMANN just to lick our big, ugly, dirty and disreputable metropolis into something like shape; or for a month of HAUSMANN's master to make a clean sweep of our Murpheys, Beales and Odgers."

It admits, however, that such an ideally perfect Government may have its disadvantages—that is, it might put down the Ritualists, supposing Earl SHAFTESBURY were Prime Minister. But the real spirit of Ritualism may be gathered from the advice given in this paper to English tourists on the Continent. It advises them to carefully avoid all the Anglican chapels "where false doctrine, heresy and schism are taught and promoted by fraternization with Continental Protestants." They are told that

> "If they desire as our article expresses it to find 'a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same,' they must go, not to an English chapel, but to one of the Roman churches. 'Our continental chapels do our Church an incalculable amount of harm, and tend to throw back the cause of Unity. Their indecent arrangements, their unchristian appearance, the heresy taught in them, the nakedness of the services, all tend to make the English Church stink in the nostrils of Catholic and religious men.'"

If any reader of my letters has ever in his heart accused me of exaggerating the sentiments of English Ritualists, I beg that he will read over once more the above paragraph. A Ritualist on the Continent regards an Anglican chapel there as intruded, disorderly and schismatic. The Catholic Church he considers his Church—the Catholic Bishop his Bishop. In fact, every English High Churchman who goes to Rome must logically thereby become, for the time being, a Papist. In a review of a work on the rites and customs of the Greco-Russian Church, in this paper, the writer speaks of "a full account of the reception of the Princess DAGMAR into the fold of the true Church from the wastes of Lutheranism," and adds: "We wish we could be sure that a similar renunciation of heresy and schism has been formally made by her sister, the Princess of Wales."

It is the open boast of the Ritualists that their service is more perfect and thorough in form and ornament than the masses in Roman Catholic chapels. They no longer imitate, they go quite beyond them; and it must be allowed that in the case of incensing the pig's head on the altar at the Baydock festival, and probably in other matters, they are not vain boasters. They have more colors, more flowers, more incense, more prostrations. Even in Mariolatry, which should be a strong point with Papists, the Ritualists are not less pronounced. Here, for example, are some lines from an Anglican processional hymn, which I find in the *Rock*, italicised for Protestant and Tupperian reprobation:

"Fairest Pearl of Time's broad sea;
 Brightest Star of even,
More and better love we Thee,
 Queen of Earth and Heaven!
Lead Thou to Thy Son and God.
* * * * *
 Intercede when sin is strong,
 Christ Thy voice is heeding."

If all this, and much more like this, was the real cause of the riot in Lombard-street, what may we not expect before the end of an exciting election? The only safety is in the fact that the Liberal Party, probably in the majority, sides with the Roman Catholics and Ritualists to make Mr. GLADSTONE Prime Minister, and they oppose all anti-Catholic and, necessarily, all anti-Ritualistic demonstrations. The Dissenters and the Secularists go with the Liberals; the former sacrificing, for the time, their strong No-Popery proclivities, and going in for justice to Ireland for the sake of doing justice to Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Embassy has arrived in England without the least sensation, and since its arrival in London has not been heard of in any way. Etiquette probably requires that it should first be presented to the Queen before appearing in public. But Her Majesty is at Balmoral, and though somewhat benefited by her visit to Switzerland, is not at all well. There is a strong feeling in England, and especially among those interested in the immense trade of China with India and England, against the object of this mission and its chief. How much Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI may be influenced by this feeling I cannot tell, of course; but it is probable that there will be some understanding in regard to it among the European Powers most interested.

THE TRIAL OF MME. RACHEL.

Mme. RACHEL, on her second trial was convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The old lady was very game. Her speech to Commissioner KERR was brief, pointed and dramatic. The Bond-street mystery, she said, was still a mystery. The Commissioner stupidly told her that the verdict of the jury had unraveled the mystery, and proved her guilt. It was evident, he said, from the verdict of the jury, that she was guilty of all that had been charged against her. There were, as the *Times* remarks, many extraordinary and humiliating circumstances disclosed on this trial, but none more so than the charge and sentence of the Judge. The whole case is involved in mystery and absurdity.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

I judge from a late number of the NEW-YORK TIMES that some particulars of the illness and death of poor ADAH ISAACS MENKEN may not be without interest to many readers. An English gentleman of family and position, who was much attached to her, has written from Paris a letter from which I believe I may without impropriety make the following extract:

> "The darling often spoke of you and Mrs. —— as her most attached and best friends. In her last moments she thought a great deal of you both, and desired me to write and tell you so. The cause of her death was peritonitis, which originated, I believe, from mechanical injury received in playing *Mazeppa*. All through her illness, up to the day preceding her death, she suffered a great deal; then all bodily and mental pain seemed to have forsaken her, and she glided away from my arms as if sinking into the most peaceful, happy sleep, with a heavenly smile on her sweet lips. It has been my fate to see many death-beds, but none so beautiful as this. She knew perfectly well she was going, and did not express the slightest regret for quitting this unfortunate world, where she has had so many heart-breaking troubles to encounter. It was her desire that no one should grieve for her, as the separation would only be short, and the next meeting an eternal joy. We must all try to comply with this wish of hers, although it is very, very hard to do so."

I send so much of this very heartfull letter, because I am sure that any one who knew her will be glad to know that she had near her so true a friend, and that she died so calmly and happily.

"After life's fitful fever she sleeps well."

PERSONAL.

I find my beautiful Malvern not so full as usual this Autumn. The great heat drove everybody to the seaside, where every watering-place is crowded. But there can be no fresher air than this that breaks over the Malvern Hills, and pours down among its villas and gardens a full tide of vitality. All the young ladies' schools I meet, and some of them can turn out a regiment, seem in the most robust and rosy health. They bound along the hills like flocks of antelopes. And such riches of hair! I find that a few Americans stray this way. Mr. LONGFELLOW paid us a short visit. Mr. CYRUS FIELD's family were here some time. Prof. BOTTA and Mrs. BOTTA, so well known in the literary and art circles of New-York, were here for some weeks, taking the water cure, and have lately left for a round of visits to noble and distinguished persons who have been at different times their guests in the Empire City. They were last week at the country seat of Lord AMBERLEY, and will soon visit London and Paris. For Americans arriving from the North of England, who may wish to see Birmingham, Oxford, Bath, or any of the central and western portions of England, Malvern is a good centre, and one of the loveliest spots on these pretty little islands.

And now I am off for Social Science and Birmingham. I find that all the libraries, great manufactories and public institutions of all kinds have been thrown open to us associates. There are also two theatres, five or six music halls and a Friend's Meeting House, which is hospitably opened to the Congress. I know that the election is close at hand, but social science is also very important. Vote early—vote often; but still you can afford to get a few ideas as well as much hardware and fancy goods from Birmingham. MONADNOCK.

MEXICO AND AMERICA.

The Recent Annexation Rumors from a British Standpoint.

From the London Times, Sept. 26.

We have been informed that a "transaction" is expected in virtue of which JUAREZ will receive "protection," and the Americans another slice of Mexican territory, to be followed in time by complete annexation.

A contradiction to this report, as might have been anticipated, has already been given, but we must needs say that the story, if not entitled to credit, is perfectly credible. If the thing is not to happen now, it will *almost infallibly happen some day or other*. We only wish to repeat what we stated long ago, that this must be the ultimate solution of the problem. We exposed ourselves to some indignant protests by asserting that the Mexicans were incapable of self-government, and that the alternative before them was simply foreign intervention or endless anarchy. But to this it is coming, if it has not come already. JUAREZ the representative, as he was exultingly described, of a patriotic nation, can do no more than any one of the thirty chiefs who preceded him. If there is any public opinion in Mexico, it is not powerful enough to be of any use. It is not merely a case of misrule, for that term implies a Government of some kind, though a bad one. In Mexico there is no Government at all—no such organization of the public strength as will afford even security to life and property. If the Americans do interfere, they must do precisely as the Spaniards were prepared to do, and as the French did. They must put down brigandage, lawlessness and violence with the strong hand. They will meet with rebellion in every province, and to these rebels, though they will be styled patriots, they must give no quarter. Some leader of banditti, or more probably half a dozen, will resist the invaders precisely as JUAREZ resisted the French, and with exactly as much reason. The invaders will cut them down or hang them up without remorse, just as the French did, but they will have this advantage, that *nobody else will interfere to forbid their proceedings*. MAXIMILIAN might have been on the throne of Mexico at this hour, and the Mexicans might have been enjoying at any rate more tranquility than they experience at present, if only the "protectorate" of the French had been allowed to continue. A considerable approximation had really been made toward public order. In several of the large cities life was safe and the chief high roads of the country were comparatively secure. JUAREZ, though the strongest of the chiefs in rebellion, was a fugitive, almost an exile. But to carry out a work of this kind, requires, as the Americans will find, time and soldiers, and the Government of Washington would grant no more time nor permit any more soldiers to be sent. The advantage of the Americans in succeeding to the task would be this, that no one will interfere with their operations. If we in the Old World have any concern at all in the prospects of Mexico, it amounts only to a wish that the strong arm of some Power or other may extinguish the anarchy of the country without delay, and there is no Power whose arm for this purpose is so strong as that of America.

There could, probably, be nothing better for the Mexicans or for the world than that the country should be absorbed in the American Union. We do not say that other destinies might not have been as favorable, but the Americans would allow no other destinies to be accomplished. The question is how even this consummation is to be realized. More than half of the population of Mexico is of Indian blood; more than half of the remainder of mixed blood. Perhaps, out of the eight millions of inhabitants, at least seven millions are "colored persons." We are informed, indeed, that in the States of Central America the colored races have increased in number, while the white race has declined, and still stranger stories are afloat about Indian opinion. It is said that the native races are expecting to recover their ascendancy; that they are treating with extreme respect the descendants of their ancient Princes, and even sacrificing again to their ancient idols. A restoration, in fact, of the old heathen monarchies is anticipated, not by any forcible revolution, but by the spontaneous decay and extinction of the conquering race. Whether any such ideas have found their way to those millions who in Mexico still speak the language of the Aztecs we cannot say, but JUAREZ himself is a man of pure Indian blood, and unless some of his supporters or enemies are Indians also, it is hard to imagine where they can all come from. In a short time, however, probably before the Presidential election, we shall hear more of the negotiations or projects alleged to be on foot. *Our own interest, such as it is, can only lie in the restoration of Mexico to the condition of a civilized State under a well-ordered Government.* We wish, too, the Mexicans may be able to pay their debts, or, at any rate, that their country may contribute as fairly to the wealth and welfare of the world as Japan or China. If the Americans can bring this about, they are welcome to their own share of the advantage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Political—The Fifth Congressional District—Important Will Case—The Defalcating Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank—The Maverick Bridge—Grand Torchlight Demonstration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

Politics have absorbed almost everything here. Attempt to form a stock company to develop some new industry, and you are told to "wait till after the Presidential election;" or "I don't want to pother myself with any new enterprise until we see GRANT and COLFAX's election assured." Here in the old Bay State the result will be like a jug, with the handle all on one side, for all that the Republicans are working as industriously as if the party were afraid of being defeated. The question with us is simply one of majority—whether it shall be 75,000 or 100,000 for GRANT and COLFAX. In Boston the canvass is being conducted in the most thorough manner. During the past three weeks not less than two hundred and fifty political meetings have been held in the various wards. The city will be redeemed next month, and there will be no use for Congress-street poultry. As to the Democracy, it is demoralized, if not demented. A month ago the Democratic leaders had hope of increasing the vote of the party, but since their leader, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has affectionately embraced WADE HAMPTON & Co., and gone South to whisper secret words of promise into the ears of unrepentant rebels, the more sensible portion of the minority party are coming out for GRANT. The Democratic State Central Committee, I hear, have come to the conclusion that the less said on the stump about SEYMOUR and BLAIR the better off the party will be. The attempt of the P. L. L. to prove that Col. TUCKER, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is not a good Republican, has ignominiously failed. His vote will be as large as CLAFLIN's, and that is saying a good deal. The two Boston Congressional Districts are now safe for the Republicans without a peradventure. The Democratic candidate in the Third District will be told after election that he did not spend money enough. His attempt a few weeks before his nomination to secure a nomination from the Republicans shows the political dishonesty of the man. I am afraid his contract with a Republican paper firm for nearly half a hundred thousand reams of printing paper will not help him much. But few foreigners, comparatively speaking, have been made voters this Fall thus far. The opportunity for fraud in this matter is not very good. The sharp Republican officials here are constantly on the alert for dishonesty in this direction.

THE CONTEST IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Old is Essex now the centre of political interest. BUTLER would rather have any other man nominated to run against him than R. H. DANA, Jr. The Convention that nominated Mr. DANA was in all respects a genuine Republican Convention. But for all this BUTLER will be elected, unless some extraordinary event should happen. BUTLER has the prestige of a regular nomination. Massachusetts Republicans, you know, are great sticklers for "regular nominations." Mr. DANA is stumping the district. BUTLER will follow in his wake and say the last word. Paradoxical as it may seem, hundreds of Grant men will vote for BUTLER. In less than six months from next November every Republican that votes that way will curse himself for so doing. BUTLER's ambition now is to be reëlected. After that, *vulnus immedicabile*. Personally, the contest is between a gentleman and a blackguard; a consistent politician and an unscrupulous renegade; an honest man and a man that makes honesty a matter of policy, or of dollars and cents. Republicans here regret the phase the Congressional contest in the Fifth District has assumed; but it is satisfactory to know that the respectable and dignified portion of the party in that district have protested against the return of B. F. BUTLER to Congress. The Democrats of the Essex District think they now see some chance of electing a candidate, and they will put forth the most available man in the party, whether he be a resident of the district or not. The Republican majority is so overwhelming in this district that there is no danger of a Democrat being elected.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

The Supreme Judicial Court is now occupied in trying a will case which possesses an important interest—interest in the minds of people as well as pecuniarily to the contestant. It is another one of those cases wherein "undue influence" and "delusion" are set up in appeal. It seems that several years ago Mr. T. H. RICHARDSON, of this city, died; at the time of his demise he left a second wife, by whom he had four children. His will disposed of about $100,000. His first wife's child's name now is Mrs. FANNIE BLAKE, to whom Mr. RICHARDSON willed the enormous sum of $10. The balance of the large sum was given to his other children, by his second wife. In appeal it is set up that the second wife conspired to prevent Mrs. BLAKE from having the benefit of any part of the fortune, and also that her father did not know what he was about when he willed her the sum of $10 instead of as many thousands. The will was made three years ago, and Mr. RICHARDSON was 66 years of age at the time of his decease.

THE MARTIN DEFALCATION.

MARTIN, the defaulting Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, is almost crazy or dead from the effects of disease and remorse. As his trial progresses, the developments against him become more and more alarming, and show a history which is full of sadness and warning. Step by step he was led by the tempter, until he became so entangled in the web of sin that escape was impossible. His desire to accommodate friends, as well as to make a "genteel appearance" in the world, seems to be the cause of all his troubles. But it is the old story, and what's the use of philosophizing upon it. The moral of it is, that every man holding a position of trust should live within his means and do his duty honestly.

MAVERICK BRIDGE.

The attempt to span the channel so as to connect the city proper with East Boston by a bridge is likely to fail. A hearing has been had upon the subject, and the testimony against such a scheme is so overwhelming and weighty, that its friends despair of ever doing anything. Representatives of the municipalities of Chelsea, Charlestown and Cambridge have shown how such a bridge would interfere with the material prosperity of those cities, and the United States Government has already indicated that it shall not be built. The Navy-yard, with its material, is worth $30,000,000.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Our Republican Ward and City Committees, have perfected arrangements for a grand torchlight procession on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 28. It will be a monster affair. All the Grant and Tanner Clubs in the State will be represented, and Tanners from Maine and New-Hampshire have promised to be present in strong force. The affair may not rival the late Democratic display in New-York, but I promise you that the inscriptions and mottoes on the transparencies will read both patriotic and grammatical. VIGIL.

VIRGINIA.

The "Split" in the Republican Party—Hunnicutt's Defection—Certainty of Grant's Election—Who are the Virginia Carpet-Baggers—Increase of Good Feeling—Election of Grant the Hope of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

"How sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," so sang the Psalmist, and it would be well for the Republicans in this city were they to endeavor to carry out the idea; but there is no harmony among them. Mr. HUNNICUTT, just now, seems to play the most discordant instrument in the band—and it is a harp of a thousand strings. The stirring news from Vermont first fanned the smouldering embers of discord between the natives of the soil and the carpet-baggers, and the glorious triumph in Maine, which gave full assurance of victory in November, and which should have cemented the party in stronger ties, caused the flames to burst forth into a conflagration. Mr. HUNNICUTT, who had been very quiet for a long time, and who it was thought, contemplated going over to the enemy, "horse, foot and dragoons," *New Nation* and all, caught at a new straw, and, emerging from the muddy waters of despond, again placed his eyes upon that wished-for prize, the Gubernatorial chair, and determined by hook or by crook to win it. Summoning his few remaining adherents about him, mostly blacks, he opened a terrible campaign against the "carpet-baggers," denouncing them both on the stump and in his paper, in far worse terms than the Democratic Press had used. Now, the secret of all this is, that feeling sure of the election of GRANT, he knew the reconstruction of Virginia would, in all probability, be among the first acts of Congress in December, or, at least, after the holidays, and that an election would be ordered on the new Constitution, as also for State officers. As the nominations made in May last, when his claims were ignored, have become somewhat flat and stale, he hopes by agitating the question to induce the call of a new Convention, which shall reconsider the action of the former body, and proceed to make new nominations, when he will in his opinion, be able to beat Gen. WELLS, or "any other man" for the position. But in this he will fail, nor would the calling of another Convention benefit him. He has only a small local influence. It is composed of the most disorganizing and worthless colored men in the city, who, too idle to work, are clamoring for office. The nomination of Gov. WELLS will stand whenever an election is ordered, and he will rally to his standard a united party, and will also receive the support of the most conservative portion of the white population of the State, who, should GRANT be elected, will come out and show their colors and take their places in the line of the Republican Party. The dissensions in the ranks of the party in Virginia have the extent indicated above—no more. The entire State Executive Committee, and all the working machinery, all the white people, and nine-tenths of the blacks oppose HUNNICUTT, DR. BAYNE, LEWIS LINDSEY and JOE COX. They are mere factionists, and seekers after the spoils of office, caring neither for the interests of the party, of their race, or of their country.

The leading members of the Republican Party in this city, as well as in the State, are in every respect trustworthy, and are mostly representative men and gentlemen of fine abilities. Gov. H. H. WELLS, a native of New-York, but hailing from Michigan, is a first-class lawyer and most gentlemanly person, correct in deportment, as he practices none of the common vices, and has a very estimable family here. The same may be said of Judge H. L. BOND, the Register in Bankruptcy, who also hails from your State, and who has the confidence of some of the first men in the nation, including Gen. GRANT and Judge CHASE. GEORGE RYE, the State Treasurer, is a venerable Quaker, one "in whom there is no guile." He is from Maryland, but has resided in the Shenandoah Valley from childhood, where he was greatly respected up to the breaking out of the war, when the old gentleman was driven into exile. It is related of him that so great were his abolition sympathies, even when young, that he never saw a drove of handcuffed slaves pass his door on their way to market, but that he fell upon his knees and offered up a prayer to God for the speedy deliverance of the entire race from bondage—and yet he is not in favor of electing negroes to office. JOSEPH H. HUMPHREYS, one of the leading minds, is a native of this city. He was forced to leave it because of his Union sentiments; and returned as a volunteer aid on some General's staff. Mr. HUMPHREYS is Collector of Customs; but the honor is nearly all the office amounts to—the salary being small and the "pickings" none. Mr. CHAHOON, the Mayor of the city, appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, is a young lawyer of much promise, who, though born in New-York, was educated here, and has resided in the State since childhood. His administration has been more gentle and considerate, and has satisfied all—except the most prejudiced. Gen. WICKHAM was one of the bravest and most successful cavalry officers in the Confederate army—and that is history enough for his radicalism. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, although a very "silent member" at present, the entire nation has heard of, for his name belongs to the history of the country—and, I fear, of the past. Add to these a respectable number of gentlemen natives of the State, and quite a number of Northern men who came to Richmond with muskets on their shoulders or swords by their side—and you have the full character of the leading men of the Radical Party in this city—some of whom hold office, and others aspire to office, but the vast majority only seek the good of their common country as all true patriots should, but which I feel that too many who were born on her soil, reared under her flag, and educated at her expense, do not. Such are the men who have until recently been so much abused by the Press, and who still, to a great extent, are ostracised by Southern society. Of course, the Southern people have a right to say with whom they will associate and be upon intimate terms, and none of the above gentlemen I think complain of being snubbed—indeed, most of them rather enjoy the sensation of proscription; but then Virginians must not complain if their action should react upon their material prosperity, and keep back both capital and immigration—two things so much needed for Virginia's full restoration to happiness, and for the recovery of the grand position she once occupied in the Union, but so foolishly sacrificed. But now that all have settled down to the conviction that Gen. GRANT is to be our next President, every day seems to narrow the breach that was so immensely widened when SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated. We no more hear threats of hanging or slaughtering or driving forth poor carpet-baggers, and reducing the negro to submission. They feel that nothing of the kind would be tolerated by the General, and also that, as his friends will have "some influence at court," it is best to make up the feud as quietly as possible. The tone of the Press of this city has entirely changed, and "carpet-bagger" and "scallawag" are no longer words in common use. The *Dispatch* will yet regret that it invented these opprobrious epithets, which will return to confound it—like young chickens, "they will come home to roost." Yet, do not be deceived, the fire is not altogether out—though the smoke be dead, the poison still remains in its fang—and if, on next Tuesday, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, or even the two largest, should go Democratic, the whole South will blaze with enthusiasm; the Southern heart will be fired anew, and then woe to the carpet-baggers and their friends. The present happy condition of affairs is only a truce of necessity, or rather of policy; it is, I suspect, in "obedience to orders" from the Northern Democracy. Elect GRANT, and peace will reign in the South, for all will acquiesce in the decision of the people; but if SEYMOUR should succeed, the anarchical condition of the past three years will return to vex us. Elect GRANT and there will be a perfect rush among the white people of the South to get into the "Radical camp"—each will strive to see which can get in first, and all will endeavor to out-radical the Radicals. Mark the prediction. KAPPA.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Official Statement of its Expense—The Total Cost Since its Organization only $8,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1868.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner:

SIR: In answer to your communication I have the honor to state that there has been expended from the appropriations made by Congress for the support of this Bureau since its organization to Jan. 1, 1868, $4,397,854 39. From the amounts received from what has been termed "Refugees' and Freedmen's Fund," which accrued before and since the organization of this Bureau, from the rent of abandoned lands, sales of crops, taxes and tuition, sale of Confederate State property, and every source whatsoever to Jan. 1, 1868, $1,558,034 10. Total expenditure to Jan. 1, 1868, $5,955,888 49.

Of this amount $500,000 was set apart for the relief of the then pressing destitution in the Southern States, by act of Congress of March, 1867. Fifty thousand dollars was transferred to the Agricultural Bureau for the purpose of furnishing seed to indigent farmers in the South, without distinction of color.

All subsistence, medical supplies, and Quartermaster stores issued to freedmen prior to July 1, 1866, were not charged to or paid for by this Bureau, but were furnished by the Commissary, Medical, and Quartermaster Departments, and accounted for in the current expenses of those several departments, and included in the expenditures of the War Department for those years. They amounted to $2,330,788 72.

Since that time all supplies of that kind have been furnished and paid for by this bureau from the Congressional appropriation, and are included in the expenditures as stated above.

The largest portion of the subsistence and medical supplies and clothing furnished since July 1, 1866, has been obtained from the Commissary, Medical, and Quartermaster Departments, for which those departments have been reimbursed from the appropriation for the support of this Bureau.

In estimating the expenses of the Government, this amount is included in the appropriations for and expenditures by the War Department, and in the exhibit of the total expenses should not be charged to this Bureau, or, if charged there, should be deducted from the expenditures of the War Department.

A very considerable portion of the subsistence furnished has been issued to the *destitute whites* in the Southern States, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as you will perceive by reference to the statistics in the annual reports of the Commissioner.

During the present year rations have been issued only to relieve the pressing necessities of old, infirm and sick paupers, whom the local authorities have failed either from neglect or want of means to provide for. The number has been inconsiderable. In the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and to a limited extent, in Florida and North Carolina, upon the urgent application of citizens of all classes representing the destitution of the people, supplies have been furnished to white and colored farmers to enable them to cultivate their lands. Payment for these advances has been secured by taking a lien upon the crops. No gratuitous issue has been made, except to paupers or destitute sick in hospital, and the inmates of orphan asylums.

The expenditures from Jan. 1, 1868, to Aug. 1, 1868, were $2,029,397 39, which make the total cost of the Bureau from its organization to Aug. 1, 1868, $7,985,258 88.

By an act of Congress passed in July last the operations of this Bureau are to be withdrawn from all the States on the 1st day of January next.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. D. SEWALL, Acting A. A. G.

Recovery of Senator Sprague.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 6.

We are gratified to learn that Senator SPRAGUE has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his late accident as to be able to return to the city. Considering the severity of his injuries, his progress toward recovery is somewhat remarkable, inasmuch as he has been able to take out-of-door exercise for some days past. The accident occurred while the Senator was journeying from Cranston to his Summer residence at Narragansett, about four weeks ago. He had ridden about twenty-seven miles on his way, when his horse fell and rolled over in such a manner as to bring the rider's foot under him. Although the shock was severe, and the pain intense, the Senator did not realize the extent of the accident until, having risen from the ground, he looked down and saw—to use his own words—the sole of his boot staring him in the face. He then took hold of his foot, bent it down to its natural position, lifted himself on the horse, then standing by his side, and rode three miles to his home, arriving at 9 o'clock in the evening. Fortunately an eminent and skillful surgeon, Dr. PERRY, was sojourning at Narragansett at the time, and under his experienced direction the limb, which was found to be fractured in three places, was properly and speedily adjusted.

A Strange Case of Voluntary Starvation.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Oct. 5.

Probably one of the strangest deaths by starvation that has taken place in the country occurred here on Saturday last, a man named WHITE having died after three months of persistent starving himself.

From the reports in circulation we gather that one of the farmers in Cherrytree township, living a short distance from this city, informed Mayor HINCKLY about three months ago that the man WHITE was staying in a piece of woods about two miles from the city, and said that he was starving himself, and would not accept any aid. Cherrytree township being in Venango County, is beyond the Mayor's jurisdiction, and he told the farmer who gave the information to apprise the proper authorities of Venango County of the case. The farmer left town, and it was supposed that he would do as directed by the Mayor, but whether he did or not the unfortunate man was not attended to, and he continued to stay for the greater part of the time in a hollow log in the woods, occasionally going to neighboring farm-houses and asking for small pieces of bread, which, when given, he ate ravenously.

He was seen several times during August and the first two weeks of September, but about the 15th of the latter month he disappeared and was not seen until Saturday last, when a man living near the piece of woods in which he had been staying suspected that everything might not be going right with him, and searched the woods, finding him in a hollow log in an extremely emaciated condition.

The man who found him brought him to town and notified the Poor Master, but the question of jurisdiction of our city authorities was again raised, and it was concluded that the Poor Master could do nothing in the premises. While a subscription was being raised to defray the expenses of taking care of the now dying man, he was taken out of town and left by the road side near where he was found. Meantime sufficient funds had been collected, and the man was again brought to town and left at a house near the gas works, where he received proper care and medical assistance. But he had gone so long without food that medical assistance was fruitless, and he died in about an hour.

But little is known of the unfortunate man's history as he was quite uncommunicative, and a stranger in this section. No satisfactory cause except that of insanity can be assigned for the determination of putting an end to his existence.

A FALL RIVER WILL CASE.—We learn that WILLIAM VALENTINE, one of the heirs of the Valentine estate, of Fall River, recently come of age, has commenced a suit in equity to compel the trustees of that estate to pay over to him his distributive portion. WILLIAM VALENTINE, grandfather of this plaintiff, died, we believe, in 1839, leaving an estate valued at $183,000, which he placed by will in the hands of JEFFERSON BORDEN and PHILIP D. BORDEN, as trustees, for the benefit of his grandchildren. The question to be passed upon by the Court, (and a hearing will probably be had at the Law Term, in Taunton, this month,) is upon the construction of the will, whether distribution is to be made as the heirs come of age, or not until the youngest reaches majority. The estate, under the skillful management of the trustees, has increased to $1,500,000. The counsel engaged are: B. F. THOMAS and RICHARDSON AND OLNEY for plaintiff in equity; ELLIS AMES for the trustees; STONE & CRAPO for Mrs. REMINGTON, of this city, who claims as the heir of a deceased child; J. C. BLAISDELL, who appears as guardian of some of the heirs; and P. H. SEARS, who appears for the other heirs.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Oct. 5.*

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—A few days since, Lieut. GENTHNER, a gallant young soldier of the Union army during the civil war, was stricken down with that terrible disease small-pox, and died, leaving a faithful, loving wife, who had tended him with affectionate care through his last illness, and two helpless little children, unprovided for, to struggle with the world as best they might. An appeal in their behalf made by the *Alta* resulted in the collection of between $200 and $300, contributed by the patriotic and charitable people of San Francisco toward relieving their necessities. In a few days after the father's death, one of the children was attacked by the same terrible disease, and on Friday it died. The remaining child is now sick with the small-pox, and there is little hope of its recovery, while the poor mother knows not how soon the scourge which has desolated her household may prostrate her also. The money contributed for her relief is already well nigh expended, and the future looks up dark and terrible before her.—*San Francisco Alta Californian, Sept. 13.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later Accounts of the Terrible Earthquakes.

Vivid Description of the Horrors of the Scene.

The Recent Earthquakes—Scenes and Incidents—A Miraculous Escape—The Weather and the Crops—American Delicacies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, Monday, Sept. 14, 1868.

As I wrote you in my last letter, the one absorbing topic of conversation is the terrible destruction and loss of property and of life by the earthquake up and down the coast. Foreigners who have resided here and in Callao for twenty-five years are now suddenly breaking up their business arrangements, and returning to their homes in England and America. The steamers for the North leave here crowded with people going home to remain, and those that are left behind seem constantly uneasy and unwilling to tarry. Many foreign residents in Callao have moved up to Lima, fearing that with another earthquake the sea would come in and destroy the city a second time. And Callao is below the level of the sea, and Lima several thousand feet above. Mr. McCOLLEY and family (the American Consul) have taken up a residence in Lima since the earthquake, fearing the sea may submerge Callao again. But it seems to me as if the chances of escape would be better in Callao, for it is not thickly settled, and the sea may never again destroy it. Besides, the shocks of earthquakes are much less frequent in Callao, and (until the last one,) have usually been very light. Callao has been in peace and security often two years at a time, without any earthquake, while Lima has been totally destroyed seven times, and has on an average eight shocks a year. It is also so very thickly settled and so compactly built, and its streets are so narrow, that the danger of being crushed to death by the falling walls would be very great. Lima is also surrounded by mountains, and earthquakes in Peru always come from south to north, following the chain of mountains. Lima is also much nearer the centre of volcanic action, being in a direct line from the interior places which are always destroyed. I think those who endeavor to escape the danger of the in-coming sea at Callao, by moving to Lima, are only exposing themselves to greater dangers. In any event the sad casualties down the coast have thoroughly frightened everybody, and a general feeling of anxiety prevails everywhere. Reports are constantly arising of fresh damages and destruction on the coast, and from the 13th of August until the present hour, the shocks are still felt and are continuous in Arica, Arequipa and vicinity, where the ground still trembles and jars. In Pisco and several smaller towns, the earthquake of the 13th entirely closed up and filled in the springs, or wells, so that the ships lying at the Chincha Islands for guano have to supply the people of these places with water daily. This cutting off of the water is felt all over the destroyed regions, and the people are even now dying of thirst.

I have been permitted to read a letter written by a Peruvian gentleman from Arica, which gives one so vivid an idea of the horrors of that night, Aug. 13, that I have ventured to copy a few lines of it. He says:

> "The main shock lasted ten minutes. Beasts and birds were wild with affright, and as buildings rocked and fell with deafening crashes, the earth rose and sank like the waves of the troubled sea. The people, who could not keep their feet, uttered frightful shrieks at the continued commotion, which went on increasing, and seemed to announce the end of the world. The very mountains seemed to rise and fall and totter; the whole surface of the level land moved and cracked like a disturbed pool of water, and it was impossible to stand, except as one ran with headlong violence. I have never witnessed anything so appalling and terrible, and I have to stop writing now in consequence of the shaking."

This letter is perfectly reliable, and it is no wonder that the terrified people believed the day of judgment had come!

Tacua has been given over by the authorities and abandoned to plunder. No attempt has been made to clear up the wreck or bury the decomposed bodies on the beach and in the town. The commonest necessaries of life are wanting. Among the strange freaks of the earthquake, an entire new chasm or crevice has been opened at Guerreros, with a clear spring of running water at the bottom! The narrowest escape I have heard of is that of Señorita JARA, of Moquequa, who was buried up to her waist in a freshly opened crevice of the earth, while running for her life to the hills, and was absolutely pulled from the ground with great difficulty, though without suffering any serious injury! I think history does not furnish a parallel case of escape from a terrible death. I might go on multiplying descriptions, but the subject has become the only theme of conversation here, and I shall be glad to speak of something else.

Many of the business men in Lima (foreigners) would be glad to sell out and go home. I spoke to one of them, who is doing a flourishing business, the other day, and expressed my astonishment that he should want to sell out when his business looked so promising. "Well," he answered, "what is the incentive to live here and lay up money, when perhaps an earthquake comes, and in a moment the toil and accumulation of years is swept away, and you yourself may be crushed with your fallen fortunes." Though I think he took a rather morbid view of the matter, yet I know such a feeling prevails here now, owing to the fright and horror of the past two or three weeks. But it seems to me as if this great upheaval and convulsion of nature had done, worn itself out for the present, and we may enjoy many years of quiet and security.

A great deal of consternation has been created in Callao by the appearance of the yellow fever among some foreign families. If it has made its appearance thus early, it will be a scourge here next Summer, (which begins in December,) and will be a terrible visitant again. But the health authorities are taking every possible precaution.

With the destruction of Arequipa and the southern towns, all fears of a revolution are over for the present, and that plague will be spared Peru for some time to come.

A NIGHTLY SCENE.

Every night the protecting Saint, Señor DEL MAR, who is to allay the waters of the sea, and keep them in their proper bounds, is carried through the streets, followed by an immense procession. For over two weeks this ceremony has been nightly enacted, stopping at the large open square or Plaza, where the priests address the people. There is something utterly thrilling and unearthly in this nightly procession of persons, all veiled and draped in black, in the hoarse muttered prayers of the priests, the shrill answers and responses of the people, and the ghostly light of the wax tapers, and you cannot hear the solemn chanting without a shudder. The people must be terribly frightened when they will nightly bring out the Saint and follow him with cries and tears, in such immense processions. It suggests solemn subjects—funerals, mourning, death and sundry other sad images, and the contrast is all the more striking because the people are naturally of a gay and jovial disposition.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

It is daily getting warmer, and the sun is quite powerful. The rice crops are very promising, and sugar has never been more abundant. But in many places the earthquakes have totally destroyed the products of the soil. Strawberries are delicious, and coming in quite plentifully in Lima at four rials (forty cents) a basket. These baskets hold about two quarts. The berries are always hilled, and the baskets are strung by the handles on long poles of rattan, and each basket-handle is tied on the rattan by a string. The long rattan strips are then slung across the shoulders of a boy and carried for sale from door to door. I have often thought how slyly some of our newspaper boys and "Young Americas" generally, would steal behind the strawberry-seller, and untying a basket, slip it off, and away with it; but it is never attempted here, though it might very easily be accomplished by some adroit little rascal, such as prowls around for mischief in New-York. Peaches are also coming in very freely, but they are not the fruit they are in the United States. They are very hard, and without much juice, and all of them are cling stones, and only fit for pickling and preserving. There is a new restaurant opened in Lima, where, on the "bill of fare," we see inscribed "buckwheat cakes," and "pumpkin-pies" *a la Americano*. The cakes are raised with saleratus, but the pies are fine. They are not eaten much, or greatly appreciated by the Peruvians, however, who cling to their *dulces*, and are satisfied. Oranges are now in their prime, delicious, juicy and sweet, and bananas and the spicy *paltas* are as fine as ever. Yet with all the endless variety of fruit, and the many choice kinds, I have often wished for a good Long Island apple and a good old-fashioned apple pie. There is always some want left unsatisfied in this world, and even in Eden we would think of something outside of Paradise.

X. Y. Z.

Graphic Account of the Destruction of Arica—Scenes on the Sea and Land.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As every item connected with the recent terrible catastrophe on the South Pacific coast possesses a special interest at this time, I send you a statement from a gentleman who was, at the time of the awful occurrence, in Arica. This is a small maritime town in the Province of the same name on the southern coast of Peru, latitude 18° 28' south, longitude 70° 24' west. The commercial importance of Arica, as far as it extends, has been developed principally by American and European enterprise. This port was formerly a greater rendezvous for ships than it is at present; and its gradual decline is undoubtedly owing to the numerous subterranean convulsions which it has experienced during the last half century. Destruction seems to hang over the inhabitants as the sword over Damocles; and only the most adventurous foreigners make it even their temporary abiding place. There is from the town a railway line, stretching for some distance along the coast, and terminating at Tagnas, sixty miles to the northwest. The harbor is open, and is defended by a strongly fortified rock, situated to the eastward.

At the time of the earthquake, Aug. 12, there were no premonitory symptoms in the atmosphere, no unusual meteorological phenomena, to indicate the sudden convulsion. The heat was not oppressive, and the ordinary serenity of a tropical afternoon prevailed on sea and shore. This would seem to be an additional confirmation of the observation made by Baron HUMBOLDT, that earthquakes are not necessarily preceded by any of those alarming premonitions so commonly set forth in works on this subject. In the present instance there was no blood-red sun, no extraordinary tension of the atmosphere, no distant rumbling—nothing, in fact, that would lead either man or beast to anticipate what was about to happen.

THE FIRST SHOCKS.

The United States steamer *Wateree*, a double-ender carrying twelve guns, and the *Fredonia* anchored off the town. The former was, during July last, ordered to proceed from Callao to Arica, on account of the yellow fever, which then raged violently in the former place. She took in tow the storeship *Fredonia*, the latter being an old vessel used as a storeship during our war with Mexico. Since that period she has been on the South Pacific station; and before the earthquake she was absolutely falling to pieces.

At two bells—5 o'clock—on the afternoon of Aug. 12, the officers and crew of the *Wateree*, then lying at anchor about a half mile from the mole, were startled by a sudden vibratory motion of the vessel, followed by a rushing sound like the roaring of a distant cataract. Some on board had experienced the like before, and the astounding intelligence was at once heralded fore and aft that an earthquake was imminent. Presently a second shock, more distinct than the first, and rotatory in its nature, made itself felt in every timber from stem to stern. The horrid truth was apparent to all; and, as "self-preservation is the first law of nature," every one became anxious for his own safety. All hands were called, and the utmost consternation was visible in every countenance; but the confusion and dismay to be expected in such an emergency was happily kept in abeyance by the calm energy of the executive officer, who rose superior to these awful circumstances, and communicated something of his own sterling intrepidity to every man on board. Both anchors were let go, and every fathom of chain run out. Life-lines were made fast about the decks, and the men of the ship's company were ordered to secure themselves in every possible manner. Capt. GILLISS ordered his gig to be called away at once, and was immediately pulled ashore. The explanation subsequently given for this proceeding, before a special court of inquiry, held on board of the flagship *Powhatan*, was the desire on the part of Capt. GILLESS to look after the personal security of Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of the sailing-master.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE SEA.

The surface of the water, hitherto unruffled, now became violently agitated, and the waters were lashed into the wildest fury. The vibratory motion became almost continuous and gradually more forcible. The momentary agitation of the sea was succeeded by a sudden recoil of the whole vast body of water from the shore. The returning tidal wave came rolling on like a devouring fiend, with force sufficient to overturn a mountain. It was a spectacle combining the terrific and sublime.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FREDONIA.

The *Fredonia* fell to pieces like a rope of sand, and her ribs and boats and spars and crew were hurled into one mass of wild confusion against the neighboring shore. Many of the crew of this fated ship sought safety by clambering into the tops. With one fell crash the foremast was snapped in twain and the luckless topmen were engulphed in the wild maelstrom. The beaten shore, strewn with dead bodies and the elements of the wreck, indicated alone that such a ship had once existed. The Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon, and two of the crew had previously gone on shore, and thus narrowly escaped.

EFFECT ON THE WATEREE.

The *Wateree*, compact and trustworthy, by the superior management of the officer then in command, was kept with her head to the sea. She dragged both her anchors many times her own length, and at each successive return of the sea was propelled further on shore. Her crew clung to the life-lines and rigging, and entertained high hope as long as the good ship stuck together. But the boats were all swept away at one dash, and completely shattered. At one time she was in danger of being hurled against the rocky base of the fort. Providentially she met each successive flow and recoil of the sea, and after eleven of these tidal waves had rolled in awful majesty, her position was at least two English miles inland from high water mark. How well she underwent this trying ordeal is quite astonishing.

A TRAGIC SCENE.

The only person lost belonging to the *Wateree* was the boatkeeper of the gig. He was a Scotchman named TAIT, who, in this last life-scene displayed the native heroism of his race. The frail craft and its sole occupant were carried out on the crest of the first tidal wave, and thrown back to shore again with the returning foam of the liquid mountain. The bold mariner saw at once and seemed to be fully aware of his impending doom. Seizing the gig's ensign in his right hand, he stood for a moment erect in the stern sheets of the boat, and waved to his comrades a last adieu. All on board his ship looked on this tragic scene with breathless, melancholy interest. He continued to wave the American flag in the midst of this elemental horror, but the second recoil of the angry waters dashed the gig to pieces, and swallowed the hardy sailor, so that he was seen no more.

As soon as the worst phase of the earthquake was over, and when only occasional motion was experienced, the labor of unloading the *Wateree* began. All her guns and sea stores were taken out. Everything that could be spared was contributed for the comfort of the wretched inhabitants of the town, who, in such a brief period, were reduced to the verge of despair.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN.

Only two buildings in the town bore the brunt of the first shock. The Custom-house and a single church, on the main plaza, still stood; but the church bowed its sacred head to the next upheave, and two additional shocks shattered the Custom-house. The rest of the town was at once laid in a heap of ruins. All the damage was accomplished in a moment; undoing in a twinkling the labor of years. The buildings generally in the town of Arica were constructed of *adobe* blocks, a peculiar species of clay worked up and dried in the sun. The walls were generally thick, broad at the base, and intended especially to withstand these periodical throes of nature. Notwithstanding all architectural precautions, not a house was spared, all being literally shaken to pieces. Those who were in their places of business, those who were about their domestic duties, with hundreds who walked abroad, were instantly buried alive among the tumbling ruins. Youth, manhood, old age, strength, beauty—all met their inevitable fate unwarned. The spire of the church loomed up for awhile amidst the surrounding desolation, like a huge sentinel among the battle-fields of the Titans. Arica had ceased to exist. Those who were not at once engulphed were seen running wildly hither and thither, some betaking themselves to the highlands in the vicinity, others fleeing for protection to the fortified rock, and still others frantically calling upon those who responded to their cries no more. But while this reign of terror prevailed, while men stood on the verge of eternity, the bad instincts of the baser sort prevailed. There seemed to be no regard for death, no regard for humanity. The native soldiers, who are also the daily and nightly police, exhibited the example of themselves plundering in every direction in quest of valuables, which were strewn all around.

The railroad depot and everything connected with it was swept away, and great damage sustained by the track throughout its entire course. The tidal waves did most of the damage along the shore, and the beach for miles was strewn with the *débris* of ships, and houses and utensils of all descriptions. The inhabitants were thus literally thrown naked on the world.

As soon as the destruction of the *Fredonia* became known to the Admiral he came to the scene in his flagship, the *Powhatan*. The survivors of the *Fredonia* and the crew of the *Wateree* were at once taken on board. All of the men whose terms of service had already expired were sent to the United States in the mail-ship. The assistance rendered to the suffering people by the American ships was of course slight, but received with every mark of gratitude, and it is hoped that this may be only the prelude to a more extensive national benefaction.

BUTLER AND DANA.

Speech of Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., in the Congressional Convention for the Fifth District.

The following is a full report of Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr's., speech, accepting the nomination for Congress in opposition to Gen. BUTLER, in the Fifth District of Massachusetts, delivered in the Convention in Salem on Monday, the 5th inst.:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met here in a great cause. We represent the Republicans of the United States; we represent the Republicans of Massachusetts; we represent the strong sense of the public faith of this country. This is not a question of the County of Essex alone, nor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts alone, nor of the nation alone; but it is a question which interests every man that loves our institutions and is the friend of our credit throughout the world. It is a question of all these against a single, private, personal claim. Mr. President, although this is so vast a question, and although the interests in it are so great as to make anything personal seem too small for your consideration, I should have a heart, gentlemen, harder than the nether mill-stone if I could stand before such an assembly, under such circumstances, without saying a word about myself and you. I don't think, gentlemen, that a greater compliment was ever paid to any man by a body of independent electors than has been paid by you this day to me. I assure you it goes to the very bottom of my heart; and it would overwhelm me with a sense of my unfitness were it not that I am not responsible for my own qualifications; for you have called me to this post yourselves, without a stir of mine, and the responsibility of my fitness rests upon you. Gentlemen, half of this assembly were not voters, those of you who voted first this year and last were not born when I came here among you to be a resident within this County of Essex. Twenty-three years ago, drawn, I suppose, by that love of the sea, of those who go down to the sea, and to all that pertains to it, which possessed me almost from my infancy, I was attracted to your seacoast, to your marine, fishing and trading towns, to your beautiful beaches, stretching from Lynn to the borders of New-Hampshire, with your rolling surf, your dark quaint rocks, your gray sands, and your beautiful waving woods. And I came here for no purposes of my own except to find among them strength, bodily and mentally. And now it is without my motion that those before whom I have gone in and out so long have seen fit to ask me to stand in this post of honor—of great honor to-day. Mr. President, there is another reason to which I suppose I am indebted in a great measure for this selection. I see in this assembly gentlemen of this district who should stand where I stand. Mr. President, I cannot tell you, Sir, who I think ought to be in my place. And there are others to whom I would not mention it directly. But I know the feeling that has governed you. It has been said by the claimant for reëlection that those prominent men among you who are willing that the people of this district may have a free vote, according to their consciences and their wish, are governed solely by a desire for his place. Such an imputation as that I know has its sting for men of high moral sense, and who act from public motives. Perhaps it may be wise to disregard it altogether; but I cannot but respect those whose sensibilities lead them to say at once—I choose to work in so noble a cause as this without the least chance of an imputation upon me. And it is to that reason, to that necessity, and to that propriety, as well as to what I have just alluded, that I think I am largely indebted for the opportunity to stand here to-day.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW CANDIDATE.

And, gentlemen, let me say a word more about myself in connection with this canvass. Several of your number know that when it was first suggested to me to make it known that I would accept this nomination in case it was tendered—they know that I said that it was impossible. They know that a second time I gave the same answer. But at last, a change in the aspect of things, a new light that spread itself over the country and over the district with reference to this question, led me to put to myself this inquiry: Are not the reasons which lead you to decline the reasons which rather govern a man seeking peace, rest and professional emolument, than the reasons of courage, of chivalry, which should induce a man to take any post of honor and of danger that he may be called to? Those gentlemen know also that I laid down to myself this rule: I will not leave my private position to stand in the attitude of a candidate for Congress in this district unless I understand clearly, unless it is made clear to me, that the Republicans of Massachusetts, that the Republicans of the United States, that the representative journals of the Republican Party, and the representative men of the Republican Party, approve and earnestly desire that this movement should be made; and that I should take part in it. These gentlemen know somewhat the pains I have taken to ascertain how that is; but they do not know all. My regard for the sacredness of private correspondence prevents my telling you what I have learned respecting the position, and wishes, and earnest, burning desire of the representative Republican men of this country. I find that this feeling increases day by day. Men had been discouraged; they had been overawed; there had been a certain mode of proceeding, which I think it more dignified in me not to attempt to describe, before which some men seemed to loose heart. But as this movement advanced, and men felt themselves protected in the exercise of their rights, as one newspaper followed another in the expression of their opinion, I became satisfied that this was the cause of Massachusetts Republicanism, and the cause of the Republicans of the country, the cause of American good faith the world over; and not only so, but that it was felt to be so. That it was understood to be so, and that the nearer and nearer we approached to the day of election, the more generally, I hope—I wish we might say universally—within the borders of this district it will become known to be so. Well, gentlemen, after that what could I do? Ready always, I trust, since I began twenty years ago at the Buffalo Convention to serve the cause of the right against whatever power there might be; ready, I trust, (though I make no boast of myself) to do my duty when called upon in a cause that required work, that required sacrifice, and that involved dangerous and disagreeable consequences, which you perhaps can picture, but which it is not for me to picture, what was there for me to do but to answer to that call? If the people who are engaged in this movement really and earnestly and unanimously desire my services, certainly I will not only accept the nomination, but accept it with gratitude and with pride. Your vote just now puts an end to the latter part of my doubt. You have voted, I am told, with unanimity, and, I am told, with generous desire, and therefore I accept the nomination.

GEN. BUTLER'S LETTER.

But, gentlemen, it has become with each one of you—with you, Mr. President, and with me—something more and beyond a question of public service and of public duty—it has become with every man of us a question of honor and of character. The prominent men among you, it has been said by the highest authority against us, by the gentleman who claims the position, are governed by the base motive of seeking office. It has been charged that your motive in this action is nothing less than that you desire him to do things humiliating for him to undertake, and he has refused. He points his finger at another and says, if you dare to attend the Convention on the 5th of October I will expose your private relations with the tax-gatherers of your town, plainly implying that if you withdraw from that Convention you will not be exposed. You that have been called rebels and disorderly, and threatened with being shot—all that we pass by as a violence of language to which the people of this district are becoming more and more accustomed. But any person who dares to oppose that nomination may well feel that he is threatened in his most private and intimate relations. I did not dare, day before yesterday, to send a telegraphic dispatch to a personal friend on the subject of this district, because it was not a dispatch which I desired to read on Monday in the papers. Friends of mine have been in the same situation. And in the hasty glance I have been able to give to a letter of that candidate in the morning paper, I understand, (I hope I do not misrepresent—I read it hastily,) I understand that it is threatened that the private matters of any man who dares to vote or act against that candidate are subject to a like exposure. And it has been said by the same high authority that the motive that led you, another class of criminals, to meet in this assembly is an attempt to shirk taxation. Under some one or another of these heads I suppose all are to be ranged. I see no provision made for anybody else. And, Sir, at last, every person in this district who has a right to vote or act, or whose conscience shall lead him to vote or act otherwise than that candidate demands, has a price of $5,000 set, not upon his head, but upon his character. An offer is made of $500 to any person who will bring information affecting the conduct or character of any person engaged in voting, if his conscience lead him to vote in that direction. If $500 is the price to be paid, it will probably bring something. Five hundred dollars to certain classes of persons is a large sum, and every man who goes into this conflict must go into it with the understanding that he is not only to deposit his vote, that he is not only to carry his ballot, but that he must carry a shield. I do not wish to say more of myself than is necessary, but it struck me that if $500 was an appropriate reward for an attack upon the character of a voter, what would probably be the reward for damage done to the character of the candidate? I should be mortified if the sum does not turn out a large one. Gentlemen, I know you meet this with mingled emotions of indignation and of ridicule. It is a line of conduct deserving to be met by these two in about equal proportions. That it is an extraordinarily dangerous proceeding, unknown in our politics heretofore, and therefore demanding our serious consideration, it is true. I have no doubt it is also true that before the free voters of the Fifth District, when they come to determine what they will do, whatever may be the fruits of this affair, it will meet from them with nothing but ridicule and contempt.

CLAIMS ON OFFICE.

One of the most important provisions in every free country is that which is described in the eighth article of the Constitution of Massachusetts. The people have a right at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government to cause every public officer to return to private life, and fill up vacant offices by certain and regular elections of persons who are entitled to be elected to public office. In all aristocratic Governments there are hereditary and very permanent offices; but one of the great features and necessary provisions of the Republic is that it shall not theoretically but practically settle that persons holding public office when their terms expire are private citizens, like all others, that their place has become vacant, and that the right to select a person in that place lies entirely with the people, and that there must be no legal and no practical impeachment of him. Now there has grown with the value of office in Congress a mode of looking at this thing, very much as if the district belonged to the member, very much as if any opposition to his reëlection was a personal attack upon him—in the words of another, "a slaughtering of him." Now, the question by our law is not whether the incumbent shall be removed, but the question is, who will the people place in the favorite office, and we are never in the right condition until that question presents itself to the whole people exactly in that way. I do not mean by this to speak against reëlections. I think where people are satisfied with their members, that a reëlection, and a frequent reëlection, is a good thing; but I do not believe in removing for the purpose of removing, nor in rotation for the purpose of rotation; but when people come to consider the question, they must treat the post as a vacant post, and no man has a right to say reëlect me, and every man who does not vote for me is my political enemy, striking at my political life, and slaughtering me before the people of the country. Now, gentlemen, I think the present incumbent has made a mistake in putting himself in that manner before the people of this district, and it is a matter of some importance that the people should feel that they have an absolute right to say who shall stand in the vacant place. Mr. President, in accepting your nomination and going before the people of this district, I make challenge to no man. I ask for no comparison of merits or of qualifications. You have settled that question so far as my right to appear is concerned. I shall go into no question of fitness, although the entire fitness of every candidate is open before the people. I shall go into no question on the subject of my opponent, except his conduct in his capacity of representative, for our candidate. There will be no danger of anything further being brought out. If anything of different character should occur I trust that my line of conduct, my reserve will be understood by you, and that you will attribute it to its right cause. I hope I shall not be unwilling to meet what may be inevitable, but I hope nothing beyond what I have described will be inevitable.

THE DEBT.

Mr. President and gentlemen, it is my duty to say something to-day to you, and through you to the people of this district, respecting that great question which has caused the difference among the voters of this district. I speak to you to-day generally, and not in detail. I shall not argue the question how we ought to meet this or that particular provision of the law. I shall have the pleasure of addressing the people of this district in all the principal towns so far as is possible. I shall devote myself to it. Yes, gentlemen, I am glad to hear your applause. I am glad to hear you approve my purpose of going through this district. From the time you gave me the nomination this morning, I thought I had no right to do anything else, except matters of necessity and charity, than to attend to the charge you have confided to me from now until the morning of the election. When a great people borrow money, and promise to pay it, that transaction takes its place at the very head of all transactions of good faith and honor in the world. You know there is a difference—I see lawyers before me—whether a private contract is made "at arms' length," or is made in the highest good faith, as are contracts of insurance. But there is no contract which compares with that which a great people make with the persons who have loaned money upon the public faith. Aye, gentlemen, it stands against the greatest shock known in the affairs of men, against the shock of war. By international law, as expounded by the Supreme Court, the United States or any other Government, when war breaks out, has a right to confiscate all private property belonging to the enemy within its limits. If we were at war with Great Britain, according to that decision, the Congress of the United States might require every ship, every dollar in the bank, and every other species of private property of every British subject, to be confiscated and placed in the treasury of the United States. I know that practice is yielding to the advance of humanity, but that it is allowable for every nation so to do has been decided by the highest authority. But, gentlemen, the voice, the conscience and the common sense of Christendom has from the beginning proclaimed that a nation shall not confiscate the debt which it owes to its enemy; so that, if war should break out against Great Britain to-morrow, Congress might require the confiscation of the property of every British subject in this country; but whatever those subjects might hold of the public debt of the country would be beyond the reach of our Government. They could not touch it, or diminish it by chipping off ten per cent. from it. They could not diminish its value by any act of theirs for that purpose, without leaving the ranks of civilized nations and falling into the category of such Governments as that of the King of Abyssinia. So sacred is the public debt, that VATTEL says: "Debt is confided to the public trust." PHILLIMORE, the great English authority, says: "Happily it may be said that now no one is found to defend such a proceeding." Gentlemen, I hope the time has come when—perhaps with one prominent exception—there is none to defend the proposition to diminish our public obligations in a time of peace. Dr. WOOLSEY, President of Yale College, says: "It is a breach of the good faith of a nation, and endangers its credit." When NAPOLEON and Great Britain carried on war beyond all precedent, NAPOLEON seizing every British subject in France and making him prisoner of war, there seemed to be no limits to the breaches of national faith and international law. But they did stop here; neither Great Britain nor NAPOLEON ever troubled a dollar of the public debt held by the subjects of the opposite Government. Even the rebels in the late war, while they confiscated all the money held within the rebel dominion by citizens of the North, did except what was held in the public debt. Let me ask your attention, gentlemen, to our own glorious Commonwealth—Massachusetts. How has she stood? How does she stand to-day on the great question of public faith? Mr. WHITING tells us that, after the Revolution, the Massachusetts debt could be bought for 12½ cents on the dollar; and it was equal on the face to the valuation of the entire State, yet it was all paid in full. Let me ask your attention to a later event. Massachusetts had her debt out, held abroad largely, payable in dollars. That was all—in dollars. The Government had made its currency legal tender, all dollars, and the question was, How shall Massachusetts pay the interest on its debt? Well, of course there was a tempter then as there is now. There was a tempter to crawl and crouch at the ear of Justice, and say, "Why, a dollar is what the Government choose to call a dollar; pay this interest in paper, and you save taxation, and you will do a great deal to relieve the poor. The letter, the spirit and the justice of the law permits you to pay it in promises." But, Mr. President, there stood at the helm of the affairs of Massachusetts at that time a man educated in a more lofty school of political morals. You hardly know whether to applaud or drop tears when I mention the name of JOHN ALBION ANDREW. Such a temptation he saw through with his keen moral insight, and he said, Massachusetts is to pay her world-wide contracts in the dollars of the world. Massachusetts is to pay according not to what the lawyer may tell me a man may do, but according to what honor and justice tell me the State ought to do. In that sublime position he presented himself before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the course recommended by him was adopted. Some gentlemen before me can tell what a dollar was worth in Massachusetts at that time in the market; it was very high indeed. But Massachusetts, who has always "worn her beaver up,"—who has looked every man in the face—Massachusetts paid coin dollars for her interest, and she stood before the world, and now stands before the world as neither the nation nor any other State in this Union stands. Why, gentlemen, Massachusetts Fives brought, according as you may count it, from ninety-one to ninety-four cents, while the United States' cannot be sold at above seventy-five. How is that to be accounted for? We were intensely gratified when that subject was brought up before Congress, and the position of Massachusetts in the markets of the world was explained. But a delegate from Massachusetts attempted to show that it was attributable to other causes than her good faith. That representative was the representative from this district, and we had to hear the young and spirited representatives from Ohio and the West stand up and proclaim that the credit of Massachusetts was mainly attributable, making every other allowance and calculation, to the sublime act of preserving the public faith. But, say some persons, it is a matter of money. It is not a matter of money. Money represents transactions: it is transactions that have drawn this honor upon us. Gentlemen, I wish you could have been present in the Legislature last Winter when we were told what the bids had been for our loan, what the competition had been, and how great was the disappointment of the foreign house that failed to obtain it. It was owing to the moral sense of Massachusetts and the preservation of her public faith that her loan was taken upon terms that absolutely enriched the Commonwealth. Every man in the Legislature felt more pride than ever in the Old Commonwealth. You could almost hear each man whisper to himself, in the beatings of his heart, "I am a citizen of Massachusetts!" For this her moral wisdom, God save Massachusetts. May length of days be in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

But passing from Massachusetts, I wish to ask your attention a moment to the national faith as connected with the five-twenty bonds. I shall not argue the question here at all; instead thereof I shall read two or three short sentences from the speeches of your distinguished Senator, CHARLES SUMNER, whose brave and clear attitude on this question of the public faith has placed him even higher than he has stood before, elevated as that position was. The service he has rendered the cause of public good faith is inestimable. I know you will excuse anything of my own, at this time, and instead I will read to you some extracts from his speech made after the Representative from this district had taken his position in favor of having the five-twenty bonds paid in paper, and having the interest on the bonds taxed by the Government, and by the States with the permission of the Government. Speaking of the five-twenty bonds, he said:

> "Here at once and on the threshold public faith interposes a summary protest. On such a question debate even is dangerous; the man who doubts is lost. The money was borrowed and lent on the undoubting faith that it was to be paid in coin. Nothing to the contrary was suggested, imagined or dreamed at the time. Behind all forms of language and even all omissions, this obligation stands forth on the nature of the case, explained and confirmed by the history of our national loans and by the official acts of successive Secretaries of the Treasury, interpreting the obligations of the nation."

Again, Mr. SUMNER says:

> "It is dishonest to force inconvertible paper without payment of an interest-bearing obligation. The statement of the case is enough. Such an attempt disturbs the reason and shocks the moral sense."

Gentlemen, the people of this district have heard the declarations of Senator SUMNER on the one hand and the declarations of their Representative, and every man must between the two. Mr. SUMNER says the public faith interposes; Mr. BUTLER says it is consistent with the public faith. Mr. SUMNER says that debate is dangerous; there I believe the Representative in Congress is with him. Mr. SUMNER says to doubt is to be lost; Mr. BUTLER says that to affirm is consistent with justice, the law, and the spirit of the law. Mr. SUMNER says it is dishonest; your late Representative says it is entirely honest. Mr. SUMNER says such an attempt disturbs the reason and conscience, and the moral sense; your Representative does not see anything in it that shocks his moral sense or disturbs his reason. Mr. SUMNER does not say that all should not have the same currency, but he says, "Do not say, as an apology, that all should have the same currency. True as this may be, it is a cheat when used to cover dishonor." The opposing candidate says all should have the same currency, and that it is no cheat and is used to cover up no dishonor. I have read to you, gentlemen, extracts from Mr. SUMNER's speech. I have looked over the debate on this subject in the *National Globe* from beginning to end, and I found that in the controversy throughout your Representative stood almost alone on that question on the Republican side, supported by a few gentlemen whose constituents have since said, we do not send you back to Congress again, because you are unsound on that great question. He stood there debating, apologizing and contending that this could be done, and the whole moral sense of the House of Representatives in every form was brought to bear against it, not with any hope of changing his opinion, or of convincing him, but to satisfy the public that he did not represent the Republican sense of duty. Now, the opposing candidate says we may tax the interest of the bonds. What says Senator SUMNER? He says: "It is proposed to tax the national bonds, in violation of the original bargain on which the money was lent. Sometimes the tax is to be by the nation, and sometimes by the States. The power to do this wrong you may possess, but the right never. Do what you will, there is one thing you cannot do—you cannot make wrong right. It is in vain that you undertake to set aside the perpetual obligation which you have assumed. Against every such pretension, whether by speech or vote, there is this living duty, which will survive Congress and politician alike." Well, if it is in violation of our promises, are you going to do it? Are you going to send a man there who will say it is right to do it? Will you send him there by the same railroad train that will take your reëlected Senator. That, gentlemen, is language which goes to the heart of Massachusetts, and its language the people of the Fifth District will not disregard. Will you put your seal of approbation upon language like that, or will you put your seal of approbation by returning a member upon language which declares that a bargain may be broken, and that it is in accordance with Massachusetts ideas of public faith and justice? If you do you will say that that is the Massachusetts idea, at least you will say it is up to the moral sense of the Fifth District thereof. I ask your attention a moment to a few words by Mr. SPINNER:

> "Any Government that taxes its own stock is a repudiator to the extent of such taxation. If it permits States or municipalities to tax it, the Government would always be at the mercy of the States and municipalities; for they might at any time tax it to such an extent as to virtually tax it out of existence, and thus forever after prevent the Government from negotiating loans, however much they might be needed for its own preservation. Once grant to the States the power to tax United States stocks, secession will have an easier road to disunion and separation than any that could be opened by an armed rebellion."

Mr. WEBSTER's opinion was that it was unconstitutional for Congress to authorize the States to tax the public debt. The opinion has been suggested, I have not considered it, that the Fourteenth amendment which we recently adopted would add great force to the suggestion that such a tax could not be made either by the Government or by the States. But it is not necessary to show that it is unconstitutional; it is enough for us to say that it is not consistent with the public faith. The Republicans of this country have taken up this subject at the Chicago Convention, and say that the "national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith, to all at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws by which it was contracted." The reason of the clause was that there was an argument that the letter admitted its payment in paper, though that was an unsound argument. They say they will give you the letter of the law. The Chicago platform says the spirit of the law is to be obeyed. Our debt is to be paid according to the spirit, as to the meaning of that there can be no question. Look at the attitude of the Republicans to-day before the country; they all say it means the payment in coin or its equivalent. Look at the representative journals, and the public men who have supported that course, and the position they occupy. Look at the fate of the Representatives who have said otherwise. See how the honest New-England States made it negatively be understood, that although the political supremacy of the Republican Party was at stake, and laborers were welcomed everywhere, no laborer was desired in their field who differed from the honest construction of that clause of the Republican platform. Look at the Worcester Convention and see how Massachusetts has explained it. And in connection with that, gentleman, it is well you should bear in mind the position taken by the opposing candidate, who went to Worcester for one great leading purpose, (he had another, which failed—failed very decidedly and very largely.) He did not hope to get one word from the assembled Republicans of Massachusetts in justification or in extenuation of his position, but he hoped to obtain silence. The night before the Convention was held he made a speech with as much earnestness as he ever spoke in his life, in which he implored the Republicans on that point to be silent. He said it was a matter of mere detail how the debt should be paid. He implored silence the next day, also, before the Convention, in one speech certainly, and I am not sure but in two, with all the earnestness of his nature, he implored on that point silence. What was the result? The committee, fairly appointed, made a separate resolution on the point of the payment of the public debt. They adopted it unanimously, and they declared that the public conscience required the payment in gold and silver, that the opposite position was a fraud upon those who had trusted the country. Now, can language be clearer or stronger? The gentleman from Gloucester went there holding the belief, and avowing it to this day, that the letter and spirit and justice admitted the payment in promises to pay. The Massachusetts Convention declared that the public conscience required the payment in coin. Now, if you can bring two bodies together on a more clearly defined issue of yes or no, of guilty or not guilty, I do not know how it is to be done. When that resolution was read, it evoked extraordinary applause, and after a long silence waiting for a single objection, it passed by a unanimous vote, and your Representative did not raise his voice against it. Massachusetts has spoken; she stands on the side of the public faith, with a clear construction of what it means, by the unanimous expression of the assembled Republicans at Worcester. But the Representative from this district stands on the other side. Gentlemen, am I not right in saying that we represent the Republicans of the Union and of Massachusetts, and on the other side is a single personal and private interest? They not only declared that these bonds should be paid in coin, and everything else was fraud, but more than that, after having been twice implored by the Representative from the Fifth District to be silent upon the subject, after having heard his reasons given why the matter was of very little consequence, Massachusetts replied with one voice, "It is of the utmost consequence, and we will devote one entire resolution upon our platform to it." The prohibitionists, who earnestly desired that the principle so dear to their hearts should be placed upon the platform, as one man stood back and said in the presence of this great national issue, we will leave it out. But no man would leave out from that platform the declaration that the public faith required the payment in coin; that the scheme of your Representative was a fraud upon those who had trusted the nation. Let it not be said for him, and by him now, that whether he is right, or wrong is of little consequence.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

Gentlemen, the election of Gen. GRANT is going to settle substantially the great questions upon which we Republicans are united. But the great future question is to be that of the public debt, the public finances, and the public faith, and it increases in importance day by day. It will be more important six months hence than it is now, and more important a year hence than then. Gentlemen, after this shall the only Republican Representative, probably from New-England, that maintains these opinions, shall he be sent from Massachusetts? Shall that Massachusetts that so paid her revolutionary debt, so met her later obligations, send the only member, I hope certainly the only New-England member, who advocates a line of conduct that our Senator declares to be dishonest, and in violation of the public faith? If he must come from Massachusetts, shall he come from our Fifth District? [Cries of "No!"] Will you send a person whom I can describe in reference to his public career as a Representative and canvasser only as the Ishmael of the Republican Party?

"HATED BY THE REBELS."

Gentlemen, there is a claim or two of the opposing candidate to which I would like to ask your attention. He says you ought to elect him notwithstanding all this, because he is hated by the rebels of the South. Is there any limit to that claim? Isn't it as good for every other office in the United States as it is for this, that his defeat would give pleasure to the South? As good a reason for every office in the country as long as he lives as it is for this office to-day. It is a claim to which it is not altogether safe to trust in all respects. The man whom our enemy hates is not always the best man for that reason for everything that we want to have done. Is it not a substitute for fitness in other respects? and, gentlemen, I think there is a doubt about the claim itself. There is a distinction to be made. It may be true that they dislike him intensely as a man, because he ruled them in New-Orleans, and for other reasons they can give. Does it follow that they do not wish to see him the representative of the Republican Party in Congress? I have grave doubts upon that point. I am inclined to think that if the malignant rebels find that the Republican Party is to rule, and it lay with them to say whether disturbing and discordant elements should be introduced with all their power into the Republican ranks and kept there, I think there would be as much doubt hanging over their decision, at least, as there is over the decision in this district.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

I am informed by gentlemen who have canvassed this district somewhat, and know a great deal about it, I have been told from two very good sources, "Mr. DANA, you will get no Democratic votes, no Copperhead votes." "Well," I said, not that I desired such votes, "what are your reasons?" "There are two reasons," was the reply. "GRANT's success is going to settle the national question. The Democrats are pretty heartily sick of that question; the finance question is to be the great question, and in that Mr. BUTLER is, and will be, nearer to them than you. The second reason is, they do not wish him to be their representative; they do wish him to be yours." Again, it is said that he is the regular candidate, and that I am the irregular candidate. For myself, I am satisfied with this Convention, its numbers and its weight of character. I believe in the right of the people of this district to choose whom they please to fill the vacant place. In his letter of July, I understand Mr. BUTLER to have said that he would be a candidate for reëlection. He makes no mention of a nomination by his party. Considering the state of things at that time, I own that I understood from that letter that he meant to be a candidate before the people at all events. If he did not express himself correctly, if he did not mean that, certainly he cannot find fault if he has been misunderstood. But it is said that he had the caucuses.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Gentlemen, you and I are too old not to know that there is some limit to the arbitrary power, of what are called caucuses. I remember the time when ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., addressed himself to the people of this district on the great question of slavery and anti-slavery. He stood their candidate for Congress, and if I recollect rightly, without the regularity of caucus nomination he was elected. I know that it is entirely possible for caucuses to elect delegates that do not represent one-third of the actual voters of the town or district from which they are sent. We know that the weakest point in our public system is the power of caucusses. We know that it is not omnipotent, that the people at any time may choose their Representative in spite of caucusses. I understand that in this District the people opposed to the reëlection of the present Representative declared in advance their determination to call this Convention. The Convention that nominated him was an *ex-parte* Convention, made up of his friends who attended the caucus for him. Those who were opposed to his nomination have presented themselves here. Well, gentlemen, be it that they are the regulars; the great contests of liberty have ever been fought by volunteers and the militia. If in such a contest as we are going into the regulars are to be against the Republicans of Massachusetts, and of the Union, against the public faith, then let my lot be cast with the volunteers and the militia. I know no stronger picture of what a party may be brought to by a strict adherence to the caucus system than that presented in the speech of the opposing candidate. In speaking of that Democratic Party in which he was educated and whose history he knows, he says of its condition up to the time he left it, "It held to the absolute rule of the caucus with such tenacity that, with its vital issues dead, its living principles ignored, its brains out and its dry bones in a wrong cause, it gives infinite trouble to us, and great danger to the country." Now, gentlemen, that is what a blind obedience to the caucus brought the Democratic Party to; so that at last "its living principles ignored, its brains out, its dry bones in a wrong cause, it is giving infinite trouble to us, and great danger to the country." These matters are of some account sometimes. They are like the oozing channels and small threads of water that run through your marshes, but when the great tide of public opinion arises, when large questions address themselves to the conscience and understanding of every citizen alike, then every vestige of them will be overwhelmed; and upon the broad open sea, open to all and each, you will sail, each man according to that infallible needle which points to the Polar star of conscience and understanding of all. Gentlemen, it is high time that I relieve you. We have a work to do. Let us join hands here to-day, and declare that the work shall be done. Mr. President, I didn't come here to obtain a seat in Congress, but in the discharge of public duty; therefore, it is not for victory I contend. We hope for and believe in victory. We believe it must follow such a cause as ours; but yet we know that the good cause does not always triumph on every occasion. I for one am perfectly prepared to see ourselves bent with mortification and go sadly that this district should so stand before the world; but there is one thing defeat cannot do—it cannot make us personally ashamed. I shall meet every man of this district with as clear a countenance—though with a sad heart—after defeat as after victory; and I should no more be ashamed of it than were our glorious ancestors ashamed—the volunteers and militia—that they were beaten at Bunker Hill by regulars. What kind of conflict we are destined to, some intimation has been given us. This district is on trial. What it approves and what it disapproves, in human character and conduct, is to be determined. Clothed in the consciousness of a good cause, knowing that we represent not only the Republican Party, but, as most men among us know now, and, as I trust, will become generally known in this district before the contest is ended—representing the incoming power, we go forward to our contest with animation and with hope. We will gain strength from every quarter; we can go to every man and tell him our cause; we know that we must make converts, and that we shall excite the interest and enthusiasm of those who are ready to say that the Fifth District is to stand by the public faith, and be represented as the voters thereof shall desire. A good cause gains strength from all quarters, the very winds blow and the waves roll strength to the brave and power and victory!

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session—Debates on Free Churches, Preaching in Theatres, &c.

The National Unitarian Convention met yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, when, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., the President, Hon. T. D. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford, announced that the first business would be the consideration of amendments to the constitution.

Certain delegates of the Universalist General Convention, and those of the African Methodist Conference, who happened to be present, were invited, on motion of Rev. Mr. HALE, to take seats upon the platform.

In the name of the Trustees of the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD offered that church for the ensuing meetings of the Conference. It was voted, therefore, to meet in that church during the afternoon.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE spoke upon creeds. He was opposed to the abandonment by the Unitarians of the position they had held with regard to creeds. The creed of a person should not be made a condition of fellowship or test of character.

The following amendment to the constitution was then discussed, viz.: "To secure the largest unity of the spirit and the widest practical coöperation, it is hereby declared that all expressions in this preamble and constitution are expressions only of the majority of the Conference, committing in no degree those who object to them, and depending wholly for their effect upon the consent they command on their own merits from the churches here represented or belonging within the circle of our fellowship, and that we heartily welcome to that fellowship all who desire to work with us in advancing the kingdom of God."

It was proposed that toward the close of the amendment, where it said "all who desire to work with us," &c., it should say "all who in Christian faith desire to work with us," &c.

A considerable division of sentiment was displayed upon the proposed insertion. Inasmuch as the call of the Convention was to all Christian churches, it was not considered necessary by many to insert the suggested words. Others thought that an especial use of the word "Christian" in the amendment would definitely and properly state their position with regard to creed.

The speakers during the debate were Rev. Messrs. Bellows, Frothingham, Hale, Mayo, Lothrop, James B. Collier, R. L. Collier, Grinnell, Chadwick, Edmunds, Haywood, Shorey and Osgood. Dr. BELLOWS manifested much feeling on the subject. He considered an objection to the interpolation an attempt to shake off Christianity, and, if it were carried out, he would go his solitary way, where his duty to his Lord and master Jesus Christ called him. Dr. OSGOOD favored liberality in Christianity, but did not wish it to degenerate into a free and unchristian religion. Unitarians would have to decide whether they were Christians or mere theists. He feared that free religion would degenerate into free love. Mr. COLLIER said that when he took his neck from the collar of one dogmatic church, it was not for the purpose of inserting it into the collar of another dogmatic church. [Long cheering.] If the Conference refused to adopt the amendment as given, he would go out. Mr. FROTHINGHAM thought that the fact of his devoting himself to any duties of a free church need not impeach his position as a Christian. If the amendment were not adopted, the young men of the Unitarian Church would probably join the free religion. Dr. LOTHROP considered that if Unitarians wished to connect themselves with free religion, they had better definitely separate themselves from the Unitarian denomination, and not seek to blend the two. Dr. MAYO said that if the amendment was passed the Convention might next year admit Spiritualists, Socialists and Jews into its conferences. The excitement became great, when Rev. Mr. HALE proposed giving a new form to the amendment, as follows:

ARTICLE 9. To secure the largest unity of the spirit, and the widest coöperation, it is hereby understood that all declarations of this Conference, including the preamble and constitution, are expressions only of its majority, committing in no degree those who object to them, and dependent wholly for their effect upon the consent they command on their own merits from the churches here represented or belonging within the circle of our fellowship.

This was accepted by a large majority, and the compromise seemed to satisfy both parties.

A recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled in the afternoon at the Church of the Messiah, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The proceedings opened by the reading of a paper on theatre preaching, by Rev. W. B. WHEEDEN, in which he lauded strongly the course of the Boston Union in establishing it in that city.

A resolution was then offered to the effect that theatre meetings in several large cities of the country were doing a very important work, and should be encouraged with the hope that they would culminate in new religious organizations and labors on a basis more broad than any now known.

Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, who inaugurated the late system of theatre preaching in Boston, said he had visited the slums of the City, and seen much vice, poverty and misery. He held a profound discussion with several religious friends as to the best thing to be done for their unfortunate denizens. It was thought that the best thing to be done was to preach to them. The Boston Theatre was therefore hired, with the idea that its beauty, and the novelty of its appropriation for a religious purpose, would draw a numerous assemblage. The surmise was correct. The theatre was filled, and continued to be so on each successive Sunday. The speaker also spoke against a paid clergy, and preferred their subsisting by contributions at each service.

Mr. JAMES B. COLLIER also advocated free preaching, but urged that churches might be used for the purpose better than theatres. On the subject of music, he approved of fine choirs, but thought there should be some congregational singing interspersed with choir music.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD desired that in the evening, churches should be free to all, and rights to pews be confined to the day services. He thought that the building of churches would be exceedingly slow, if the persons who contributed money could not ensure themselves private seats in them. Voluntary contributions would not speedily pay off the mortgages upon churches, nor would they pay for the choirs, which were a strong element of attraction.

Rev. FREEMAN CLARKE spoke in favor of free churches, and cited the example of his own church in Boston, which seats 1,200 people, and was built for $50,000 by voluntary gifts of from $1 to $5,000. Such a church, he said, needed no consecration. It was consecrated in the mode of its erection.

Rev. Mr. HALE spoke strongly upon the influence of fine choirs in churches. He thought there was a ministration of religion as divine in the service of music as in that of eloquence.

Rev. Mr. CHANCY, of Boston, spoke in favor of unions for Christian work by delegates of different Churches, without confining their efforts within the pale of any particular Church. He alluded to the late devotion of a public hall to the purpose in Providence, where laymen were permitted to speak and often gave admirable addresses. He advocated the establishment of more such halls, and the addition to them of billiard tables, bowling alleys and rooms for other social purposes.

Rev. Mr. CALTHROP, of the Episcopal Church in England, spoke of the splendor of All Saint's Church in London, and another in Wilton, which were free churches and generally crowded. He favored the building of free churches by free contributions as tending to create an additional interest in the building on the part of the contributing frequenters. He suggested the delight to be experienced by the Irish servant girl in attending the magnificent marble cathedral on Fifth-avenue to which she had given her little mite. She will feel in it a sense of ownership, and attend it the more constantly. The progress of free churches in England was great, and the speaker thought that the Episcopalians would soon distance the Unitarians in carrying out the idea.

Rev. Mr. NATHAN, of the Jewish Church in Hungary, said he found in this Unitarian Convention many persons who were not Unitarians, but did not say why. He said he had sent his wife to California with the baby, and sometimes wrote her letters of religious advice. The Convention could not altogether see the point of his discourse.

After this a vote took place upon the above resolution regarding theatre preaching, and it was passed unanimously. The Chairman then announced that a business meeting would be held in the church in the evening, and an adjournment took place until this morning. It is understood that to-day will be the last of the session.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Destruction of a Tugboat at her Berth—Several Persons Terribly Scalded and Two Almost Drowned.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the boiler, or a part of the steam-pipe in the steam-tug *Vine*, exploded with a loud report, as the vessel lay at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, thereby scalding nearly all those persons on board. Two of the hands were blown into the water, and were at first supposed to have been drowned, as they were for some time missing. As soon as the Eighteenth Precinct Police heard of the disaster, Sergt. LEARY and several officers repaired to the scene, and with the assistance of some citizens, at once proceeded to extricate those embedded in the ruins. So energetically was this humane work performed, that in a very few minutes the following persons were rescued from the *débris* of the shattered tugboat and carried to Bellevue Hospital, fortunately near by:

A. K. REEVES, of No. 35 Essex-street, Jersey City, Captain of the tug, dangerously scalded, and severely injured on the back, face and side.

JOHN MCGOVERN, of No. 258 Monroe-street, engineer, severely scalded on the face, head and body.

JOSEPH GILMORE, of No. 343 Spring-street, fireman, dangerously scalded on the body and hands.

RICHARD HENNESSY, of No. 173 Washington-street, Jersey City, fireman, side terribly lacerated and body scalded.

JOSEPH CARTER, of No. 50 Monroe-street, deck hand, slightly scalded.

JAMES WALKER, of No. 1 Valentine-street, steward, also slightly scalded.

These men are understood to be out of danger, and they will all probably recover. The tug was completely shattered by the force of the explosion, the entire upper works being demolished, and the hull was so torn and wrecked that it will not be of any further use to the owners. The tug belongs to the Game Cock line, and is owned by WILLIAM E. GLADWISH, who sustains a loss of $10,000.

Riot in Hoboken.

Three men named THOS. FITZPATRICK, HENRY SAVERO and JACOB WILHELM, were arraigned before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon, charged with being in connection with a large number of people engaged in a riot, and beating an officer and citizens, at the corner of Newark and Grand-streets, on the meadows.

Officer Edmonston deposed that on Wednesday evening he went to arrest Thomas Fitzpatrick for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but on promising to proceed home let him go; Fitzpatrick failed to keep his promise and the officer undertook to arrest him, when he fought back, creating a great disturbance, when Henry Severo interfered to rescue him; Severo caught hold of deponent, and he, together with about twenty others, including Fitzpatrick, fell upon and beat him with their fists in the face and on the body; that Fitzpatrick fought a man who came to deponent's assistance, kicking him in the side and also kicked several other persons who came forward to render assistance; witness said, the bruises and wounds on my face head and ears were inflicted by Fitzpatrick and his accomplices; Citizen Peter Kerrigan and Officer Burke came up and aided me in the affray.

Martin Joice testified that he was present at the affray and riot; saw Fitzpatrick resist the officer and kick a citizen, and that while the Officer and Fitzpatrick were on the ground Severo seized the Officer by the throat, and witness and Mr. Kerrigan took him off; Fitzpatrick was very violent and furious; witness thought there was an assembly of over one hundred people, some of whom were urging on the fight while others were quiet lookers on.

Recorder POPE committed the three prisoners to the County Jail on a charge of riot, in default of $1,000 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Recorder POPE also issued a warrant for the arrest of a Mrs. EAGAN, charged with having taken an active part in the riot, and the Officers are looking for other parties who mingled in the affray.

More of the Throg's Neck Tragedy.

A meeting is called for next Monday afternoon in the town of Westchester, by means of large posters, the object of which is to give expression to feelings of indignation against Gov. FENTON for commuting the sentence of Corporal THOMAS FITZGERALD, who shot and killed Miss ELLEN HICKS in that town on the morning of Aug. 20, 1866. FITZGERALD was to have been hung at White Plains to-day, but for the interference of the Governor. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Ex-District Attorney, WM. H. PEMBERTON, Dr. NORMAN K. FREEMAN, District-Attorney JOHN S. BATES, and Supervisor of West Farms, Capt. F. GROTE, are announced to address the meeting. The call is numerously signed, and there is considerable feeling in the county on account of the action of the Governor.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

LARCENY OF SHOE-THREAD.

Capt. JOURDAN and Detective RIKER, of the Sixth Ward Police, arrested WM. WILCOX, a native of England, aged 24, and a commission merchant, and he was arraigned before the acting Magistrate on a charge of having obtained, by fraudulent means, a quantity of shoe-thread, valued at $36, from A. H. HART & Co., No. 90 White-street. When the case came to be investigated it appeared that WILCOX called on Mr. PATRICK BUTLER, a member of the firm of A. H. HART & Co., several times during the past four weeks, and represented that he had been sent for shoe-thread by WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, of No. 22 Dey-street, and as the statement was believed, Mr. BUTLER delivered to WILCOX sundry lots of shoe-thread, valued in the aggregate at $667 37. The fact that Mr. BUTTERFIELD had authorized no one to obtain shoe-thread for him was ascertained by Mr. BUTLER, who caused the arrest of the accused. As the complainant could not fix the date of one of these fraudulent transactions, a complaint for grand larceny was accepted and the prisoner held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

MARY MOONEY, 15 years of age, was employed as a servant by Mrs. MARY HORTON, No. 315 West Forty-third-street. On the 3d inst. $72 in money and jewelry valued at $6 being missed, MARY was accused of the theft and freely confessed her guilt. Upon arraignment she said that she had stolen the articles, but had returned the jewelry and $53 of the money. She was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

YOUTHFUL SNATCHERS.

THOMAS MCCABE and CHARLES MACKLIN, boys of not more than a dozen years, were arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, preferred in behalf of HANNAH SULLIVAN. Some time since she entered the grocery No. 576 West Forty-first-street, and after making some purchases went out, leaving her pocket-book, containing $29, through forgetfulness, on the counter. The two boys, who had been watching her movements, immediately went in, and while one attracted the attention of the storekeeper the other "snatched" the wallet. Officer BRICE, of the Twentieth Precinct, worked up the case, and although the groceryman was at first suspected of the crime, the officer finally ascertained the truth, and yesterday arrested MCCABE and MACKLIN. They were remanded to the Station-house for future hearing.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MATTHEW DOWNEY, of No. 301 East Forty-eighth-street, made a complaint alleging that on Wednesday evening he was assaulted, on the corner of Eighth and Lewis streets, by THOMAS HESLIN, of No. 377 Eighth-street, and JAMES MONTAGUE, of No. 114 Avenue D, who knocked him down and robbed him of a watch and $74 in money. The prisoners denied their guilt, but were committed, in default of bail, for trial.

FALSE PRETENCES.

EDWARD BERG was accused of representing himself to MATILDA SUTTON, of No. 57 Stanton-street, as a police detective officer, and by means of that false pretence obtained from her a watch and $30 in money. He was held in $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

TELEGRAMS.

A New Aspirant for the Throne of Spain.

The Tariff on Imports Reduced by Decree of the Junta.

Formal Entry of Gen. Prim into Madrid.

Dissatisfaction of the English Liberals with Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

SPAIN.

Reduction of the Tariff on Imports—Don Carlos an Aspirant for the Throne.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Provisional Junta has issued a decree, reducing by one-third the tariff on all imports. Don Juan, cousin of Queen Isabella, has resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain in favor of his son, Don Carlos. Gen. Pavia suffers severely from his wounds; but his condition is improving, and it is thought that he will recover.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Prim at Madrid.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Gen. Prim was received in this city with unbounded enthusiasm. The crowd in the streets was so great that many people were crushed to death. Deputations of various Spanish cities, foreigners, soldiers, sailors and citizens escorted him to the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Approaching Elections of Members to Parliament.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

As the time for the election of members to the new Parliament draws near, the interest and excitement in the canvass increase. Many boroughs that have heretofore been hopelessly Tory, are now contested by the Whigs, who are counting on the favorable effects of the bill for increasing the number of voters, and the other liberal measures passed by the last Parliament. In four of the boroughs workingmen's candidates have been brought forward. The prospects of their success are very favorable. The election of Right Hon. William E. Gladstone in Lancashire South is generally despaired of, but he will unquestionably be chosen from Greenwich, a strongly Liberal district, where he is also a candidate. With one or two exceptions, the Liberal candidates oppose the Irish Church bill.

Corner-Stone of a University Laid by the Prince of Wales.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Prince of Wales to-day laid the corner-stone of the new university in this city. The Princess of Wales and a number of distinguished persons were present on the platform. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large assemblage of citizens. The Prince and Princess of Wales were frequently and loudly cheered.

TURKEY.

The Health of Fuad Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Fuad Pasha has obtained leave of absence from public duty for six months, on account of ill health, and has gone to Sicily.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Victory over President Lopez Claimed by the Allies—Retreat of his Force to Asuncion.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Still later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The Allies claimed to have gained a victory over President Lopez's troops on the 28th of August. It was reported that he was compelled to fall back on Asuncion. The Brazilian iron-clads were expected to appear before that city shortly. The United States steamer *Wasp* had gone to Asuncion.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Second October Meeting—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The great race to-day was the Newmarket Oakes, a sweepstakes of 55 sovereigns each, with 100 added, for three-year old fillies, which closed with seventy-one subscribers. It was won by Mr. G. Jones' ch. f. *Formosa*, beating Baron Rothschilds' br. f. *Nyanza*, second, and Marquis of Hastings' *Athena*, third. The betting at the start was two to one against *Formosa*, twelve to one against *Nyanza*, and three to one against *Athena*. Four ran.

The renewal of the Bretby Stakes of 100 sovereigns for two-year-old fillies, 15 subscribers, was won by Mr. Merry's chestnut filly by *Thormanby*, out of *Sunflower*, beating Sir R. Bulkeley's b. f. *Martinique*, second, and Lord Glasgow's brown filly, by brother to *Bird on the Wing*, third. The betting up to the start was three to one against Merry's filly, two to one against *Martinique* and Lord Glasgow's brown filly. Four ran.

A sweepstakes of 300 sovereigns each for two-year-olds was won by Marquis of Hastings ch. c. *Robespierre*, beating *Abstinence*, second. Only the two mentioned started. The betting was about even on both.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Celebration of Mexican Independence at Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Mazatlan advices to Sept. 29 have been received.

The anniversary of the Mexican independence was celebrated Sept. 16. It was rather a dull affair.

Business is stagnant. Gen. Lozado has armed forces at Las Barrancas and Izetan, two towns between Tepic and Guadalajara.

The State Congress and the National Government are at "loggerheads," and there are but slight prospects of a better understanding. It is believed the opening of the dry season will witness another revolution.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $5 a share, payable on the 10th inst.

Arrived, ships *Oracle* and *Garland*, from Liverpool. Sailed, ship *Prima Donna*, for New-York; *Northern*, for Rio Janeiro.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the opposition steamers was received with general regret.

Flour, $5 25@$6 25. Wheat very quiet; good to choice, $1 80@$1 87½. Legal-tenders, 72.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Silver Mountain, in this State, on the 6th inst. The atmosphere was almost immediately afterward filled with smoke.

The Kentuck Mining Company have declared a dividend of $20 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

Maine State Fair.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The State Fair has proved the most successful ever held. The attendance and receipts have been large, the exhibition has been fine in every respect and the display of stock superior to any previous year, showing a steady improvement by importation and breeding. The exhibition of horses was very fine but the track has been so heavy that 2:45 was the best time made. The grand sweepstakes will be to-morrow. *Gen. Knox* and his stock have held the lead. Fifty-two *Knox* horses were exhibited to-day with *Gen. Knox* at the head. It was the finest display ever seen in this region. To-morrow evening Gov. Chamberlain will address the association when the Fair will close.

Fire in Bellingham, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 8.

A fire occurred in Bellingham last night, which completely consumed the old Ellery Thayer tavern and stable, which has been recently used as a store and dwelling, together with three horses, three cows, a large amount of hay, grain, &c. The goods in the store, occupied by L. G. [illegible] were saved in a damaged condition. They were insured for $2,000, which covers the loss. The insurance on the building is $2,000, in the Dedham Mutual Insurance Company. The total loss is about $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A fireman from Milford was seriously injured.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

His Reception and Speech in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The procession in honor of Gen. McClellan to-day was a splendid ovation. During the morning the upper section of the city was alive with parades of clubs, mustering their members and marching to Broad and the adjacent streets. The weather was cool and blustery, with occasional showers of rain. Notwithstanding which, the streets along the published route were filled with spectators, some of whom waited patiently from 2 o'clock until nearly dark. The procession did not commence the march until 3 o'clock, and was two hours in passing a given point. It was preceded by Grand Marshal McCandless with his aids, and a very large cavalcade following, which included about 400 butchers, forming quite a feature, with white shirts and blue silk sashes. In this portion of the procession were 1,500 mounted men.

The second division was composed of the Guard of Honor and the Reception and State Committees in carriages, escorting Gen. McClellan, who rode in a barouche, and was constantly engaged in bowing to the plaudits of the spectators.

Five other divisions followed, including firemen, various war associations and other civil clubs. Nearly every Club had a cavalcade included in its ranks, and there were not less than a thousand vehicles of every conceivable description, from the six-horse barouche to the single-horse York wagon. The Clubs were generally clad in red shirts, and carried flags with the motto "Welcome Little Mac." The "Americus Club" turned out very strong, both mounted and on foot. On reaching the Continental Hotel, Gen. McClellan reviewed the line from the balcony, and the assemblage rapidly dispersed.

At the Continental Hotel, Gen. McClellan spoke as follows:

My Fellow-citizens: You who have to-day honored me with your presence, will you accept my earnest and heartfelt thanks, all that I have to offer you in return for the honor that I will remember so long as memory serves me. My comrades, I can receive no more welcome greeting even in this, my native city, than the sound of the same cheers that have so often met me in camp, on the march, and upon the field of battle. They recall a strange and most eventful history. Here on this spot filled with the earliest and peaceful associations of my childhood, they arouse the stern and stirring memories of a chequered career. The place where I stand recalls to my mind the quiet days of peaceful life. The faces I see and the voices I hear carry me back to the realities of war and battle, the scenes of your sufferings, fortitude and glory upon days that tried men's souls. These shouts were an earnest that I should implicitly rely upon the heroism and devotion of the army. They always evinced that love and sympathy that united us. When I parted from you on that sad November day that none of us can ever forget, your voices showed to me that under new Commanders you would lose none of your ancient heroism. The voices echoed from Malvern, South Mountain and Antietam were certain guarantees for your conduct at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the crowning victory of Richmond. Soldiers, whether of my own old Army of the Potomac or of the gallant armies of the West, I thank you from the depths of a soldier's heart for this welcome. So long as I am upon this earth I cannot forget the bonds that unite us, in the memory of our fallen comrades, of the perils shared in common, and of the great love and confidence you have given me. Come what may, I am sure that in the future, as in the past, we will ever be found side by side in war as then, in peace as now, for our country.

Speech of John Quincy Adams at Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 8.

John Q. Adams passed through here yesterday on his way South. He was met at the depot by citizens of both races en masse. He was introduced to the people by Col. J. T. Scales, and made a speech. He expressed his thanks for the demonstration, and was surprised at being met by so many persons, as he thought his visit South was unknown. He came South to say one word to the people; that was kindness, conciliation and fraternal affection. He was no politician, but a firm supporter of the Constitution, and as such should vote for Seymour and Blair. He came in the spirit of fraternal kindness to all classes of citizens. The color of the skin made no difference to him. It had been charged that the Democratic Party intended to reënslave the negro. If he believed so atrocious an outrage was contemplated, he would turn his back upon the South and go home and take the other side. The North would never permit it. [Unanimous cries—"Nor South either."] He branded it as a lie—an atrocious lie. He had learned more of the Southern people, their feelings and their sentiments during the last two days than he could have learned during his lifetime in Massachusetts. He was astonished at the condition of the Southern people. He was pleased to know of the amicable relations between the blacks and whites, and that no animosity existed between them. He spoke for the purpose of encouraging all, and expressed a strong conviction that the Constitutional Party, headed by Seymour and Blair, would triumph. He retired amid shouts of applause.

Organization of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Vermont Legislature began its annual session in this place to-day, and both Houses were promptly and harmoniously organized. In the Senate, Mr. Henry Clarke, Esq., of Rutland, was elected Secretary, Major James S. Peck, of Montpelier, Assistant Secretary, and Rev. D. C. Roberts, of Montpelier, Chaplain, all unanimously. In the House, Hon. George W. Grandey, of Vergennes, was chosen Speaker; J. H. Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, Clerk, and Rev. Isaac McAun, of Montpelier, Chaplain. Mr. Grandey received 195 votes, to 11 for Waldo Bingham, Democrat, and 10 scattering. The Democrats claim twelve members in the House. Last year they had eighteen. The choice of Mr. Grandey for Speaker is fortunate, and augurs well for the prompt dispatch of business. He has had large legislative experience, and was Speaker of the House in 1854, 1855 and 1856. After his election to-day he addressed the House in a brief and happy speech. A Canvassing Committee of two from each county was then chosen to count the popular vote for Governor. They will make their report to-morrow, and Gov. Page will deliver his message in the afternoon.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The bill which passed the Senate amending the Registration law, and forbidding registrars going beyond the law, was lost yesterday in the House.

Writs of *mandamus* are before the courts daily in the cases of registrars who refuse registration to persons naturalized in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts since the 3d of July, 1868. The *mandamus* in all such cases is made peremptory. There are several thousand such naturalizations in this city, and registrars refuse to be governed by the decisions of the Courts, and refuse registration to each applicant, which necessitates a separate writ in each case, notwithstanding it was stated on behalf of the registrars that the decision in a test case would be taken as conclusive. In the Sixth District Court Judge Cooley stated that a certificate of naturalization issued from that Court had the effect of a judicial decision. Some of the registrars who, notwithstanding, persisted in their refusal, have been arrested and fined for contempt of Court. A number of similar cases will come before the Courts to-morrow.

Democratic Convention in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Democratic delegates to the Fifth Congressional District Convention met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. In consequence of the action of the Legislature postponing the election till February, it was decided to make no nomination for the present.

John Quincy Adams has been invited by the Democrats to visit this city and deliver an address.

Buffalo Park Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Buffalo Park Association trot was postponed to-day until Saturday, on account of the weather.

Convention of French Canadians at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The National Convention of French Canadians in the United States to-day adopted resolutions in condemnation of the British American Confederation and the movements on the part of the Canadian Government to coerce Nova Scotia into it. Also, a resolution in approval of the conduct of Nova Scotia in defence of her liberties against the usurpations of the Crown. There was a strong feeling in the Convention in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the resolutions recommend to Canada the adoption of a republican form of government.

The Convention adjourned this afternoon *sine die*.

RELIGIOUS.

The Meeting of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened in the Broadway Church this morning. The morning was occupied by the reading of reports. The Standing Committee on Various Missions voted that the next meeting be held at Pittsburg, Penn. In the afternoon Communion service was held in all the Congregational and the Central Baptist Churches.

NORWICH, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

At a business meeting of the Board this afternoon, the following officers were elected:

President—Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D. Vice-President—Hon. William C. Dodge. Prudential Committee—Charles Stoddard, Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Augustus C. Thompson, D. D., Walter S. Griffith, Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Hon. Linus Child, Rev. Albert Barnes, Robert R. Booth, D. D.; Abner Kingman, James M. Gordon, Rufus Anderson, D. D., and Ezra Farnsworth. Secretaries for Correspondence—Rev. Selah B. Treat, N. G. Clark, D. D.; Geo. W. Wood, D. D. Recording Secretary—Rev. John O. Means. Treasurer—Langdon S. Ward. Auditors—Joseph S. Ropes and Thomas H. Russell.

Immense meetings were held in the Broadway and Second Congregational churches this evening, which were addressed by President Roberts, of Liberia, and several returned missionaries.

The Convention of Free-will Baptists at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 8.

At the opening of the second day's proceedings of the Free-will Baptist Convention, this morning, Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Dover, N. H., was elected permanent Secretary. The report of the printing establishment was read, which shows that that establishment is in a prosperous condition. The regular standing committees were appointed. Revs. A. H. Polk and T. M. Strain, delegates from the General Baptists in Indiana, desiring admission to the denomination, were introduced and briefly addressed the Conference. A missionary meeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by Miss Annie S. Dudley and Rev. M. H. Fairbox, of Maine. The evening was devoted to miscellaneous business.

Trial of James D. Martin, the Bank Defaulter, in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The trial of James D. Martin closed to-day, resulting in a verdict of guilty on the counts charging him with having made false entries of $10,000 each to the debt accounts of the First National Banks of Northampton, Mass., and Augusta, Me., with intent to defraud the Hide and Leather Bank, and to deceive the President of the latter bank; but not guilty as to the counts alleging an intent to defraud the Northampton and Augusta Banks. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court upon exceptions taken to various rulings of the Court during the trial.

Annual Meeting of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company held their annual meeting to-day, and elected the following directors:

W. D. Griswold, J. W. Alsop, A. H. Aspinwall, Allan Campbell, S. W. F. Odell, F. Sabachard, William Whitewright, Jr., A. N. Lewis, W. W. Scarborough, James Anderson, John Ross, L. B. Parson and Samuel Gaty.

A subsequent meeting of the Directors was held, at which the following officers were elected:

W. D. Griswold, President; A. H. Lewis, Vice-President; Charles S. Cone, Treasurer; E. D. Hammond Secretary; Samuel Trevor, Assistant Secretary; P. Van Deuzen, Auditor.

One hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two votes were represented.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 8.

At the Democratic State Convention held here to-day, A. Van Slyck presided. The nominations for Presidential electors are Lyman Pierce, Gideon Bradford, George Lewis Cooke and Wm. H. Allen. Afterward the Congressional Conventions for the Eastern and Western Districts, were organized. The nomination of a Representative in the Western District was referred to a committee. The Eastern District Convention adjourned to the 20th inst.

Public Meeting of the Philadelphia Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

There was a crowded house at Concert Hall to-night to listen to speeches by Lyman Tremain and Bayard Taylor. This was the last of a series of public meetings held by the Union League before the State election.

Nominations for Congress.

The Eighth Congressional District Republican Convention nominated George F. Hoar, of Worcester, for Congress, yesterday, and Hon. Paul Whitin, of Whitinsville, for Presidential elector.

At the Republican Congressional Convention, yesterday, at Fort Edward, Col. Adolphus H. Tanner, of Whitehall, was nominated for Congress for the Rensselaer and Washington Districts.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The members of the General Ticket Agents' Association, in session here, will leave on Saturday morning on an excursion over the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Fort Hays. A large number of railway officers, with their families, will accompany the party. A buffalo hunt and a barbecue will take place on Monday under the auspices of the National Land Company. The party will return *via* Leavenworth to St. Joseph, on Tuesday next.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Daniel Bird was run over by a street car in this city last night and received injuries from which he died soon afterward.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—An unscrupulous rogue yesterday afternoon struck and threw pepper into the eyes of a young lad employed by R. M. Bailey & Co., commission merchants, while proceeding from the bank to the store, and robbed him of $200 in bills and three bank books. The rascal escaped.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—John Perkins, an Ex-Federal soldier from Massachusetts, who came to Virginia in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, will be hanged to-morrow at Portsmouth for violating the person of Miss Ford. Benjamin Jefferson, a negro, and his accomplice, who held the mother of the girl while Perkins performed the deed, and who was also to have been hanged to-morrow, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

A negro has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for attempting to violate the widow of an Ex-Confederate General in the south side of Virginia.

WASHINGTON.

The Cretan Appointment—Dissatisfaction of the Liberals with Minister Johnson—Gen. Thomas' Command—Mr. Walker's Letter.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The statement that Hon. Julius Augustus Bing has been appointed agent of the Cretan Government to the United States, attracts considerable attention in diplomatic circles. For three months no information regarding a Provisional Government in Crete has been received here, or of any serious insurrection there. It is true that there is a so called Provisional Government seated at Athens for Crete, as there is one also seated at London for Italy, organized by Mazzini. Mazzini has not, however, appointed any political agents to any foreign country, although he could do so with as great propriety as the Cretan Government in the appointment of Mr. Bing. It is understood that the Russian agents in this country, under whose shelter the Cretan intrigues are managed, express the most utter disgust at the appointment, and disclaim most emphatically any connection with this so-called Cretan appointment.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Private letters from prominent Liberals in England, which have been received here, express great displeasure at the course of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. One writer very plainly calls him a "diplomatic muff." Another letter, from a member of the Executive Committee of the Reform League in London, says: "Your new Minister to Great Britain has snubbed every Liberal leader who has approached him." In conclusion, the last writer predicts that Mr. Johnson will be completely bamboozled by Disraeli and Stanley.

GEN. THOMAS' COMMAND.

Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, the present Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, having been detailed as a member of the Dyer Court of Inquiry, is expected to arrive here to-morrow or next day, as the Court meets on Monday. During his absence the command will devolve upon Col. Sidney Burbank, of the Second Infantry, who is the next officer in lineal rank to Gen. Thomas in the Department, and not on Col. Gordon Granger, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, as has been stated, unless the President sees fit to assign the latter to duty, according to his brevet rank of Major-General. Col. Burbank is a Brigadier by brevet.

MR. WALKER'S LETTER.

A very specious and adroit letter on finances, from the pen of Robert J. Walker, is printed this morning. Carefully concealing the fact that the bulk of the bonded war debt of the Government was incurred after the 13th April, 1865, he charges the Republican Party with having, by its extravagance, augmented the yearly expenditures for the payment of interest $46,000,000 per annum. He argues that the conversion of currency-bearing interest bonds into gold-bearing bonds has also increased the yearly expenditures for the payment of interest; but he forgets to say anything about the pocket veto by which President Johnson disposed of the Funding bill passed by Congress last July, which would have reduced the interest account of the Government about $35,000,000. He admits that he is the author or compiler of the table of the public debt statements which has recently been extensively printed in the Democratic Press, and which has been ascribed to Delmar.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, has announced himself as a supporter of Grant and Colfax. He has made several bets that Grant will be elected, and expresses the opinion that he will receive 300,000 majority in the popular vote for President.

GEN. MEADE'S REPORT.

It is probable that Gen. Meade's report of the Camilla massacre will soon be made public, by permission of the President. It contains no information regarding the affair beyond what has already been printed in these dispatches.

PERSONAL.

Attorney-General Evarts has returned to Washington, and now expects to remain here for some time.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

THE NORTH GERMAN UNION.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Treasury Department the following letter from Baron Gerolt, Minister of the North German Union at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1868.

The Secretary of State:

With reference to his communication to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, relative to taking possession of the Consulate-General of North Germany at New-York by Dr. S. Rosing, and to the discontinuation of the Prussian and Saxon Consulates at New-York, and in all the places where Consuls of the North German Union have been nominated, the undersigned, Minister of the North German Union, begs the Hon. William H. Seward to cause all the Custom-house officers to be informed and instructed by the United States Treasury Department to consider the Consul-General at New-York, and all other Consuls of the North German Union, as the only competent consular officers for the States composing the North German Union, viz.:

For the Kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony; for the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, of Oldenburg, for the Duchies of Brunswick and Luneburg, of Meiningen and Hildburghausen, of Anhalt, of Saxe Altenburg, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, for the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of Waldeck and Pyrmont, of Reuss, elder and younger line of Schaumburg-Lippe, and for the three Hanseatic Republics, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

(Signed) F. VON GEROLT.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Secretary of War has again postponed the Dyer Court of Inquiry till the 19th of November next. He has asked the opinion of Attorney-General Evarts as to whether a court-martial can be appointed to try Gen. Dyer. It will be recollected that Judge-Advocate-General Holt decided to the contrary.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

In accordance with the report of a special agent of the Treasury Department, further heavy reductions will be made in the expense of collecting the Customs by dispensing with unnecessary officers.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Geo. B. Craig, for Fourth District of Massachusetts; Geo. Andrews, Third District, New-York; Cornelius J. O'Brien and Thos. Nolan, Ninth District, New-York.

Gaugers—M. M. Allen, Twenty-second District, New-York; Wm. H. Gray, Seventh District, Kentucky; Luther Holmes, Fourth District, Wisconsin; N. W. Ketchum, Eighth District, Wisconsin; B. D. Harpe, Daniel McKay and S. W. Huston, First District, Iowa; Edward B. Lane, Fourth District, Illinois; Francis Houseworth, Oregon.

ST. DOMINGO.

Official Correspondence Relative to Affairs in the Republic.

The following official correspondence has been forwarded to Mr. J. W. Currier, Consul-General of St. Domingo in this City, by the Secretary of State of that Republic:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
ST. DOMINGO, Sept. 16, 1868.

MESSRS. CONSULS: The undersigned, Secretary of State in charge of the Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic, desiring to record in the most authentic manner the falsity of certain news which has been published in several newspapers in the United States of America, in regard to the situation of this Republic and its Government, as it was shown in the conference which took place this morning at the residence of His Excellency the President of the Republic, begs of the Consuls of friendly nations, accredited to and residing at this capital, that they will be good enough to certify collectively to the following:

1. That it is false that Gen. Eusebio Manzueta is in arms against the established Government, and occupies, as has been reported, the country, from Llomasa to Sabana Burro.

2. That it is equally false that the troops under command of Gen. José Caminero are supposed to have deserted.

3. That it is false that the Ogando brothers have established quarters on the banks of the Jura (Province of Azua.)

4. That they knew that Gen. Juan Antonio Polanco was in this capital, the guest of the President of the Republic, at the very time when he is said to have been in arms against the Government.

5. That it is not true that the money circulating in the country is counterfeit, and sent here by a rich Curacoa banker; but that on the contrary, it is of the best coinage known, and much sought after by all classes of society.

6. That it is false that there are in the country eight military men, old deserters from the Spanish army, who, under the style of Dominican Generals, desolate the country and murder the people.

7. And lastly, that the country enjoys, and has enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity; that mercantile transactions have largely increased since Gen. Baez came to the Presidency, and have not been disturbed anywhere throughout the Republic by the least disorder, and that the present Government enjoys the confidence of the whole country.

The undersigned hopes, that after the Consuls have certified the above, they will kindly return this communication, and improves this opportunity to offer them sentiments of distinguished consideration.

(Signed) M. M. GAUTIER.

To Messrs. the Consuls of friendly nations, resident at the capital.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
ST. DOMINGO, Sept. 16, 1868.

The undersigned, Consuls and Vice-Consuls in this city, hasten to answer the several questions which Mr. the Secretary of State, in charge of the Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic, has done us the honor to address to us, in order to record in an authentic manner the falsehood of news published in various papers in the United States of America regarding the situation of the Republic and its Government.

1. We certify that we have never heard it said that Gen. Manzueta had occupied any portion of the country between Llomasa and Sabana Burra; and we know that since the inauguration of the present Government the above-named General has been a fugitive.

2. We are not aware that the troops of Gen. Caminco have abandoned their leader.

3. It has in no wise come to our knowledge that the Ogando brothers have established quarters on the banks of the River Jura. (Province of Azua.)

4. It is true that Gen. Juan Antonio Polanco was in this capital until the latter part of August, and was, during his stay, the guest of the President of the Republic.

5. We certify that there neither has existed nor does exist, in the country, any counterfeit money in circulation.

6. We do not know that Spaniards, under the style of Dominican Generals, are devastating the country and murdering the inhabitants.

7. We declare that the country enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity until the 4th of the present month, when a force appeared on the western frontier and was defeated, its presence having in no way affected the public peace. Commercial transactions have been subjected to no interruption, but, on the contrary, have largely increased.

Be pleased, Mr. Secretary, to accept our assurances of most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. COEN, Danish Consul.
J. B. CAMBIAZO, Italian Consul.
DAVID LEON,
Consul of the Netherlands and British Vice-Consul.
MARION LANDAIS,
Vice-Consul of France.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Republican Meeting in Cooper Institute Last Evening.

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Campaign Clubs.

Speeches by Senators Morgan and Conkling.

Great Demonstration by the Republicans of Ohio.

Letter from Senator Fessenden—Speeches of Ex-Secretary Stanton and Others.

Meeting of the Union Republican Campaign Club, the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club, and the Grant Club at Cooper Institute—Speech of Hon. Roscoe Conkling on Taxation and the Finances—Speeches of Senator Morgan and Others.

Last evening the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club, and the Central Grant Club, held a joint meeting at Cooper Institute. The hall was filled to overflowing by a highly respectable and intelligent audience, among whom were a large number of ladies. A fine band of music was stationed in the hall, and played patriotic and martial airs during the intervals between the speeches.

At 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Charles S. Spencer called the meeting to order, and Mr. Rufus F. Andrews then introduced Senator Morgan as the first speaker, giving at the same time a brief sketch of his political career. On appearing in front of the platform, Senator Morgan was received with the most flattering demonstrations of welcome.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORGAN.

Most welcome is the sight of this vast audience, met to reason together on the questions now at issue before the people. The country is stirred as never before in a political canvass, and it is cheering to find this great commercial centre in hearty accord with the prevailing sentiment. I accept the fact as a token of the success of the doctrines we advocate. You are earnest, thoughtful men. You realize that a crisis is upon us. The course pursued by our opponents has excited your alarm. At the North they conduct their canvass with a rancor before unknown to our politics, and at the South a reign of terror is inaugurated to control elections there. We all recognize the importance of two political parties, and of the broadest freedom of discussion, but woe to any that, leaving its legitimate sphere, seeks to divide the country on the question of the public credit, the public peace, or obedience to law. These questions are beyond the realm of partisanship; they are paramount in importance to political organizations. Threats of violence to any class, or resistance to any law under pretence of political ardor, may be profitable elsewhere, but not in this country. The mode of correcting every wrong is within the Constitution, and to that mode a loyal people, more than ever tenacious of substantial forms, will hold every citizen, high or low. The speaker then proceeded to review the action of Congress toward the restoration of the Southern States, and ably defended its course. He commented at length on the adverse action of the Democratic element, and spoke in scathing terms of that party which stigmatized the war as a failure. He then reviewed at length the present aspect of affairs, from which he drew the most flattering promises for the future safety and prosperity of the country. Having ably discussed the question of paying the United States bonds in gold he concludes this subject by saying: But why all this clamor about bonds? They are not due. Why force forward, with indecent haste, a question on which so much depends? And why should the Mayor and his political friends oppose an efficient and practicable plan for lowering the rate of interest on the public debt? Is it for the advantage of the tax-payer of the country to do so? Is it well to treat honorable effort with jeers, and while proposing nothing themselves, to lend their whole influence further to break down the public credit? The secret is that theirs is an ignoble attempt, by factious agitation, to get some party advantage. But it will fail. He dwelt with close knowledge of detail upon the subject of our municipal Government, which he characterized in appropriate terms as the most corrupt on the civilized globe. After an earnest advocacy of the claims to popular confidence of the National and State candidates of the Republican nomination, he concluded his exhaustive and eloquent address in the following words: I believe I appreciate the desire of the entire community to learn all they can concerning the future President. I have no more authority to speak for Gen. Grant than any of you, but I have been favored with opportunities of observing him more frequently than some of you, and therefore I trust I may venture to say that in Gen. Grant the country will have a calm, thoughtful, faithful and able statesman, who will firmly and energetically discharge the duties of the Presidential office, in strict justice and impartiality to all the people in every State, and on every foot of American territory. When he enters upon his duties, no whisper of disunion will be heard North, South, East or West; his administration will be as strong and popular at the South as at the North, and will be respected and honored everywhere for its moderation, its justice and its wisdom.

Senator Conkling was introduced as the next speaker, and was received with applause.

SPEECH OF HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: The political discussion this year apparently divides itself into two distinct branches, each independent of the other. We hear of the question of reconstruction and of the question of finance. The logic of words thus splits the argument in two; the logic of events will fuse it into one. Experience and history will show these matters welded immutably together, the same in origin and cause, the same in continuance, dependent always upon the same events and the same destiny. Irreverence for right and rebellion against law caused war and the dislocation of eleven States. Irreverence for right and rebellion against law caused debt and taxation. Reverence for right and obedience to law will cause restoration and repose in every State. Reverence for right and obedience to law will remove the debt and dispense with taxation. Thus reconstruction and finance were united in the beginning and in the end they cannot be divided. The canvass which proceeds throughout the land to-day is to determine only a solitary question. It is this: Shall the Government be placed in the hands of those who in peace and in war have striven to preserve it, or be surrendered to those who in peace and in war, by fraud and by force, have striven to destroy it? This is the question. This is the be-all and end-all of the issue before us. The nation has sacrificed its thousands upon thousands—"the rose and fair expectancy of the State" have fallen to establish constitutional supremacy and national unity; and now the query is, shall the trusteeship be given back to the traitors who wasted and betrayed it, and to those who sympathized with them? This is a grave query—it concerns the position, the feelings, the interests of every American citizen. It ought to be fully discussed—it cannot be fully discussed without plainness of speech, but it can be discussed in all its aspects without brutality, falsehood, or personal detraction. Abuse of candidates deserves no place in political controversy; it only degrades and falsifies. Popular elections are held not for the advancement or the overthrow of individuals, nor to promote private, or personal, or party ends; they are held in the name and for the benefit of the whole people. Their object is to decide the truth of contending principles, the wisdom and superiority of conflicting policies and measures, and it is only one of their paltry incidents that they determine the interests of candidates, or the fate of particular men. Each party now, as heretofore, has presented nominees; they stand as the embodiments of their party creed. In this character we have a right to deal with them and in no other. Knowing, as I do, with some degree of intimacy the candidates for President and Vice-President on each side, and the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, I think I know they have each the ability, the health, the strength and the disposition to execute the offices for which they are named, and to carry out to the end the measures of their respective parties; and the canvass is only defiled by insisting to the contrary. The public acts and public utterances of these nominees all have the right to challenge, and in doing even this men will differ about the claims of courtesy and the claims of truth. Gen. Rosecrans would differ with you, I think; I know you would differ with him upon this point. You might agree with him as to what is courteous, but you would differ as to what is true. Gen. Rosecrans, in writing to Robert E. Lee the other day, chose to express himself thus: "You in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence;" and again, in the same letter, "I know you are a representative man a reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country." This was complimentary to Lee, if not to Lee's understanding; but I think it was insulting to the American people, living and dead, and an affront to truth and common sense. Lee signalized his "patriotism" by drawing his sword against the land of his birth, in which he had been educated and honored at the public cost; he attested his "reverence for the Union and the Constitution" by conspicuous activity in a sordid and unprovoked revolt which drenched a continent in blood and burdened it with debt. He was a traitor—he forfeited his life, deserved ignominy and death by the public law of all Christian nations, and he survives a living monument of the mercy and magnanimity of the American people. This sort of reminiscence, our political opponents tell us, is wicked. They say it revives the war spirit, and we must now have only love-feasts and pæans of peace. I am for peace, too, as strong for *real* peace as need be, but peace is not courted with false tongues, and we shall be safer to remember facts as they are, and, if we speak of things at all, to call them by their proper names. For myself, then, I hold the ringleaders of the late rebellion as traitors, fresh from a foul, unnatural, skulking, bloody plot. Therefore, I shall never speak of them "patriots;" the mercy of silence may be accorded them, but the flattery of falsehood never. So those who, during the war, hindered and assailed the Government, and those who, since the war, have been laboring to undo the work of victory, have acted in practical sympathy with treason, and, if the fact is to be stated at all, let it be stated as it is, and as it must stand recorded. These things are public and political; they lie within the domain of fair discussion, but private and personal accusations so scandalous as have profaned the decencies of the present canvass, shall receive no mention from me. Reasoning as I shall to show that all the matters of solicitude in our national affairs are alike in cause and alike in cure, I will take them up separately for convenience of discussion. Let us first look at the subject of finance. Turning to the Democratic platform we have three alleged grievances in Republican management for which redress is demanded.

First—The public debt is a sin, and it is not paid, and the revenue is not properly collected and disbursed; for all of which the Republican Party is to blame.

Second—The bonds and securities of the United States are not taxed as they should be, and all property should be taxed alike at its real value.

Third—Paper currency is not issued, as it should be to pay off the public debt.

These are the substance of the allegations. In words, as in deeds, audacity sometimes wins by the confusion it produces. But great indeed would be the confusion which could cover up the hypocrisy and effrontery of the Democratic Party in upbraiding us because debt has been brought upon the nation, and because Andrew Johnson and his subordinates waste the revenue and neglect its collection. Congress arraigned because debt has accrued! Who arraigns Congress? The Democratic Party, through its leaders. Who are they? Who are the Democratic leaders of to-day? We have asked sometimes who were the leaders before the rebellion—this I do not ask. The inquiry is, Who at this moment are the actual and avowed leaders of the Democratic Party? Who are they in the South? Wade Hampton, Forrest, Preston, Semmes, Toombs, Cobb, A. H. Stephens, Lee. I do not mention Jefferson Davis as he is absent on bail, for the want of that amnesty for all offences demanded by the second resolution of the Democratic platform. Are not all these men, in their States and sections, leaders of the Democratic Party? Several of them were managers and directors in the recent National Convention, one of them nominated the Vice-President, and another shaped the platform, in its most vital points. Rosecrans is dispatched to consult them, to invoke their aid, and burn incense at their shrine. These then are our accusers. Cobb, Hampton and Semmes, with their associates from other parts of the country, berate the Republican Party because a national debt has been incurred. Does audacity duly describe this insolence? Cobb, who bankrupted the public treasury, and degraded the public credit till he offered the Bank of Commerce twelve per cent. for loans; Lee, who stabbed his country with the sword his country gave him and taught him how to wield; Hampton, unknown in American politics till the nation's treasury, and mints, and arsenals, and shipyards, being thrown open to pillage, he rode into the rebellion to trample out the nation's life, as he hoped, under the hoofs of his horses; Forrest, who, with the hyena's instinct, joined in the fight, not with the weapons of a warrior, but of an assassin; Semmes, the bandit of the sea, who lit up mid-ocean at midnight with the flames of unarmed ships; these and their compeers, who whelmed the nation in the greatest loss, the greatest woe, the greatest funeral in history, now taunt the living and the dead with the consequences of the crime they themselves committed. [Applause.] As if to give sting to this strange mockery, the injuries resulting most palpably and directly from the rebellion, are singled out as the pretexts for railing accusations against us. We are told that shipbuilding and the carrying trade on the ocean, have fallen off in the country, and that our merchant marine is less now than it was ten years ago. The Democratic candidate for Governor, I see, has this in two prominent places in his speech, as counts in his indictment of the Republican Party. Examine the fact a moment. Commerce does not languish. Merchandise crosses the ocean at much as ever. We buy as much, at least, as is wholesome of the gew-gaws and luxuries of the older nations, and send our gold and produce in return. The imports at New-York for July, the last month for which returns have been rendered, amount to $23,861,215. For July, 1867, they were $23,030,260. Export clearances for the same months were $21,656,583 and $27,583,755 respectively. Both sides of the account are large and not materially decreasing. This proves that the carrying business is done by somebody. Why not by us? There is no impost or tax of any kind on shipbuilding—the duties originally laid on some of the materials entering into the structure of ships, though not burdensome, were some time since removed. Shipbuilding on our inland seas has never drooped, but of late has largely increased. What is it, then, that Congress or the Republican Party are doing or omitting, that they should be belabored, because many men who once engaged in putting American ships on the sea ceased to do so long ago? Why is it that of late merchandise has come and gone in foreign bottoms? It used to go in American ships; it went in American ships as long as the ships went, and the ships went till they sank or fled before rebel privateers and cruisers owned and run by first-class Conservatives and Democrats. American shipowners not only abandoned their business, but many of them resorted to the humiliating and unjustifiable shift of registering their vessels in the name of foreign owners, and sailing them under foreign and hostile flags; and now these absconding ships are asking to come home, and petitioning Congress to naturalize them. In the face of these facts, the spokesmen of the Democracy berate us and applaud the Administration of Andrew Johnson, who has never obtained for an American citizen a dollar of recompense for his property destroyed by the *Alabama*, and other rebel rams built in England to prey upon our commerce, and sailed by English tories and American Democrats, who cruised and robbed in couples. With like hardihood we are taken to task because a Government paper currency was created. Of course no intelligent person is ignorant of the fact that the war, and that alone, brought into existence the legal-tender notes; all know that they were issued as the best mode, in the judgment of a majority, to meet the cost of armies on land and of navies on sea. Yet, the authors of the war chide us with inflating the currency to defend the country, and in the same breath, now that the rebellion is crushed, they propose to inaugurate a ten-fold inflation to ruin the country. With equal faith in the credulity of the public, and with more ingenuity, they first befool and bedevil Andrew Johnson, and appropriate him to their own uses, and then when he and his heads of departments, after turning apostates, have given themselves up to malpractices which would have led to military revolution in any country but ours, the procurers of the debauchery turn round and charge it to us. The Secretary of the Treasury holds his place at the will and pleasure of the President alone; he is wholly independent of Congress, and feels for the Republican Party not only the antagonism of an adversary, but the malignity of a betrayer. Beyond the control inseparable from his position, he has been, upon his own representation of its necessity, invested with power more absolute and sweeping than was ever before wielded by minister of finance. He sells gold when and as he pleases. He holds a hundred millions, or a hundred and twenty-five, of idle gold for months, and even years together. He buys bonds when he pleases to cancel or put out again. He continually manipulates the market without notice to the public. He borrows money when he pleases, and upon such terms as he himself makes. He has power by express law to issue bonds on any time not more than forty years, and at any interest not more than 7.3 in currency or 6 per cent. in coin, principal and interest in coin, or principal or interest alone in coin, and to negotiate them here and abroad for the purpose of refunding the debt at lower interest. It is his duty by existing law to reduce the interest every hour if he can. He does not fund at lower interest, but continues to issue the highest rate of bonds, and yet we are told that money could be borrowed at four or five per cent., that Canada borrows at four per cent., and that the Republicans are guilty of paying needless interest. The Republicans pass a bill making it still more obligatory than it is upon the Secretary of the Treasury to lessen the interest we pay; the President refuses to sign it, and defeats it by a pocket veto, and the Democratic Party indorse the President, at the same time clamoring for cheaper interest. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the clerks, spies, assistants, deputies and agents who make up the bulk of the revenue army, and the President, upon the say so of the Secretary, selects nearly all the residue of that army. Congress does not and cannot appoint one revenue officer. Worthless, knavish men, in unnumbered instances are put in these places, and faithful men are removed to make room for unworthy favorites. The consequences of all this are charged on Congress, and when a Tenure of Office act is passed to check the evil and prevent the removal of faithful officers without cause, the President evades and defies it, and the Democratic leaders denounce it. The Secretary of the Treasury pays a friend of his $63,000 for four days' services in selling gold; the President of the United States flaunts an official household regal in number and expense; he has under pay twice as many officials for his own convenience as Mr. Lincoln ever had, even during the war, and the Executive departments swarm with favorites, many of whom came from the rebel service. Measures of retrenchment proposed by Congress meet with stern resistance. I speak advisedly at this point, and bear witness of the things I know as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Not only the Executive Government, but the Democrats in Congress all found opposing bills to reduce the public expense. Let me illustrate: The Democratic platform complains that the navy is too large, and ought to be reduced. Mr. Huffman also makes this a special point. Let me tell you the facts: Before the war we had 7,600 men in the navy. This was the largest actual number the navy reached in peace, and it remained there only a single year. We had then afloat eighty-nine ships and 1,964 guns. Last Winter we found that we had but sixty ships afloat and only 570 guns. Notwithstanding this we had upward of 11,000 men drawing pay. The House proposed some reduction. When the bill came to the Senate it seemed to me we might cut the number down still more, and I proposed to 8,000, which, considering we had only about two-thirds the number of ships, and less than one-third the number of guns afloat before the war, seemed to me enough. After a great deal of struggle, in which the amendment was sometimes lost, it carried, and the navy was brought back substantially to the old peace footing. But this is only preliminary to the particular fact I wish to state. A reduction of the navy was resisted strenuously, and by none more earnestly than the Secretary of the Navy and Senators of the strictest anti-Republican sect. A long communication from the Secretary was produced to show the impropriety and the impossibility of reducing the navy, and the wrong of attempting it. This paper will be found in the *Congressional Globe*. The same line of objection was adopted by Democratic Senators. Mr. Garrett Davis almost forgot his courtesy in the heat of his opposition, and Mr. Hendricks not only publicly opposed and denounced the amendment, but privately applied and appealed to Senators to vote against it. Every Democratic Senator voting did vote against it, and every Andrew Johnson man excepting one. In the face of this record, think of our opponents raising hue and cry because the navy has not been reduced, and putting it in their national platform, when it has been brought back to the footing on which they placed it in the old peace times, and when this has been done by Republicans in spite of the votes of Democrats, and in spite of a Democratic renegade administration. Every excess of expenditure, real and imaginary, is charged to Congress. This is a new trick, and quite original. Did you ever hear before of charging the expense of an administration, or crediting the economy of an administration, to any body but the administration itself? We hear talk now of the economy of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Just here let me remind you that the total appropriations for the expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year, are $106,818,447, which reduced to gold is about $1,000,000 less than in Mr. Buchanan's time. The President laid before us much larger estimates, but they were cut down by Congress to the sum first stated. Returning to Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Republicans then, during half the time, controlled the House of Representatives where revenue and appropriation bills originate, and why don't we hear of Republican, or Radical, or Congressional economy at that time? Because, as every child ought to know, the estimates are all prepared, the appropriations are all asked for, the accounts are all kept, the contracts and purchases are all made, and the moneys are all drawn from the Treasury and paid out, not by Congress, but by the executive departments, all of which are under the control of the President. Congress has nothing to do with it except to raise the money and have it ready. If too much is provided by Congress, the Executive Department need not spend it. But you will say Congress may withhold appropriations and so stop the out go. This used to be so to some extent, though short appropriations usually came back in deficiency bills, but under the present administration this check amounts to nothing. Contracts have been entered into, large expenditures incurred, not only when appropriations were not made, but when the law expressly said no more was to be expended. What do you think of the fact that Congress was at length driven last winter to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to run the Government in debt beyond the amount of unexpended appropriations previously made? There is but one way that Congress can swell the cost of the Government, and that is by creating of its own motion new and extraordinary objects of expenditure, and by law obliging the Executive to see them maintained. Has this been done in the present instance? We are told Congress provided the "Freedmen's Bureau," (not the Bureau of Refugees and Abandoned Lands,—that part of it is always left out,) and that the tax-payers have been burdened by it. This Bureau has run its race, and been abolished, but a thing of the past, though it be, it is well to understand something of it. It was organized, not upon the mere motion of Congress, but in accordance with the judgment of the Executive branch of the Government, and of the best men in the army. Andrew Johnson helped to perfect the bill. Its purpose was to husband property in the South abandoned during the war, and to assist in saving from freezing and starvation the destitute of both colors. Up to July 1, 1866, Congress never appropriated a farthing for its support, nor did it up to that time receive anything from the Treasury. It was sustained by money realized in the South from rents of property, sale of crops, and other miscellaneous sources. It rescued from waste and destruction much property, and fed and clothed many men, women and children, whom the war had stript and left hungry. They were not blacks alone who were cared for, nor were they Republicans or Union people alone. Far from it—women and children of rebels, and rebels themselves, gladly sought its shelter. No longer ago than in March, 1867, there came up a wail from Georgia—Georgia which now behaves so well, that the wolf was at the doors of the rebels—that drought added to other calamities had left them wanting bread, and a hated Radical Congress was appealed to to appropriate money to send down food. We did it, the despised Bureau distributed the provisions, and I see one of the items for which we are put on trial now by rebels is the $500,000, which these provisions cost. This item alone is about one-eleventh of the entire public cost of the Bureau up to July 1, 1868. Since July 1, 1866, two appropriations have been made by Congress in aid of the Bureau, and $5,617,000 was up to July last its entire cost to the nation. Five million dollars is a great sum, but it has done work of charity and mercy, and, as a question of money merely, will return to the nation and to the Treasury more than it has cost. But suppose the whole sum is lost; suppose it had been needlessly spent, what is it compared to the losses inflicted upon the country by those who encouraged secession and rebellion, and prolonged the war by hindering the Government; what is it compared to the profligate squanderings of Andrew Johnson's administration? Men magnify the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, who never think that the tax due last year from whiskey alone was $200,000,000, and that only $12,000,000 ever reached the Treasury. "The whisky ring" encircles Andrew Johnson, dispenses the patronage of the nation, installs its most noted members to handle the public money, pillages and rifles the revenues, blackmails manufacturers and buyers and sellers, and, as it swaggers and gorges, laments and curses the unnecessary expense of the "Freedmen's Bureau." But the Freedmen's Bureau is not the only pit into which we are told Congress has cast the people's money. The army, it is said, has not been swiftly enough cut down, and it has cost too much since the war closed. The event will prove in view of the condition of the South, of the Indian troubles on the whole Western frontier, from Lake Superior to the Gulf, and of the other difficulties in immediately disbanding a great army, that good progress has been made in reducing our military establishment. But I wish to speak more particularly of the charge that the expense of the army has been out of proportion to its numbers, and that great sums applicable to the public debt have been lavished upon the military service. It has been asserted that, despite the enormous revenues which have been raised, nothing has been paid upon the principal of the public debt since the war closed. Eight hundred million dollars has been named, I believe, as the cost of maintaining the army and navy since the rebellion was crushed, one hundred and fifty millions a year for that part of the army stationed in the South. In opposition to these allegations, I insist that since the war ceased seven or eight hundred millions of the debt beside the interest has been paid, and that the maintenance of the army and navy has cost only a little fraction of the sum alleged. When Lee surrendered, what was the public debt? Of what did it consist? Did it consist merely of the notes and bonds of the Government? Not at all; they constituted only the funded debt? Did it consist only, beside the funded debt, of the accounts charged upon the books of the Treasury awaiting requisitions and warrants? Not at all; these accounts made up only the liquidated debt. The whole debt included everything the Government honestly owed, every amount which any creditor was entitled to receive of the Government, whoever the creditor might be, and whatever the form of his voucher or demand. If the soldier or sailor had earned pay or was entitled to bounty or pension, and had not received it, he was a creditor. If the sailor's prize money had not been rendered to him, the amount was part of the debt. If a State or County had made advances of money to the Government, the advance was parcel of the debt. There seems to be some difficulty in understanding now that there was any floating debt in April, 1865, any debt except that booked and posted. There was no difficulty in understanding it at the time. I recollect one of the standing charges was that we cheated in stating the public debt, because we put down the figures only as far as we could get them. The figures were then $2,366,955,077. Our opponents at that time said these monthly statements are a fraud. Why? Because they only show the liquidated debt, the debt which has been ascertained and carried on the books, and there is a large additional debt the amount of which you do not and cannot know. This unascertained debt they used to guess off at a thousand millions, and they used to do it by citing the very items I have instanced; but now they have forgotten it and dropped it out of their balance sheet. When Lee, like Adam, met with his great reverse under an apple tree, the names of about a million men were borne on the pay rolls of the Union army, and in the navy were fifty thousand men, the crews of about five hundred ships. To all of these some pay was due, to most of them months of pay, besides transportation and bounty, and to sailors prize money. Pensions to the disabled and the dead were also due. What remedy did the case admit of? The items of indebtedness could not be found on the books at Washington; it was impossible that they should have been already inscribed there, and therefore, according to the doctrine of what is debt and what is not, now contended for, the Government might have said to the victorious legions of the Republic, depart from us, we owe you nothing, because we have not ascertained the amount and put it on our books. But in honesty, not to speak of other things, these veterans were all creditors entitled promptly to their dues, even to the uttermost. They received them, and within six months after Lee's surrender, $625,000,000 were thus paid out. It was to pay this debt that $830,000,000 derived from the sale of the seven-thirty notes, were devoted. Was it not a payment on the debt? Suppose the amount had been paid upon the five-twenty bonds, and the soldier's dues had been left to stand, would the transaction have worked any greater reduction of debt, or been of more advantage? Yet this $625,000,000 thus paid, is part of the $800,000,000 charged upon us as spent in keeping up an army in time of peace. The whole cost of the army last year was in reality $56,713,410. The whole appropriations for the army this year are $33,081,013 10. Omitting the avails of the Seven-thirty loan, and the amount of debt thereby paid, and confining myself to revenue strictly, let me make you a statement of

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

JAPAN.

Local Scenery—The Harbor and Town of Nagasaki—Christianity in Japan—Celebration of the Fete Napoleon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nagasaki, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

The day is not far distant when the "Seto Uchi," or Inland Sea of Japan, will be as highly appreciated and as frequently visited by pleasure-seekers as the more popular, but by no means more deserving, lake and river scenery nearer home.

Japan has thus far resisted to a great extent the rapacious tourist. Her shores are barely known to them, and her wealth of picturesque inland views has never been revealed to their eyes.

The cluster of islands embraced under the name of Japan has partially shut in the sea, converting it into a series of large lakes, connected by narrow straits, and dotted with islands. This is the "Seto Uchi," extending over three hundred miles, and affording a varied combination of lake and river scenery unrivaled.

Innumerable peaks and hillocks characterize the islands of Japan, and impress one with a sense of that mighty subterranean agency that tossed them up in such inextricable confusion. Many of the hillsides are green and cultivated in terraces to the very summit, and the shores are dotted with villages and hamlets. As you steam along, little bayous open themselves up, winding in among the hills—oft-times revealing arcadian glimpses of a sheltered cottage near the placid water's edge, or one or two fishermen's sails sleeping on its bosom. Now you pass a Daimio's castle on the further shore, with its foundations of buttressed masonry rising from the waters—and now an oval island, clothed with verdure and mirrored in the surface of the bay.

"Simonoseki" Strait is the western entrance to this beautiful sea. On it is situated the city of that name, the capital of Chosiu's territory, and as yet unopened to foreign commerce. Near the entrance of the strait is the site of the famous battery that attempted to dispute the passage of the United States steamer *Wyoming*, in 1861 or 1862—a brilliant action, worthy of being classed with many a better known naval engagement of the war at home. The Japanese Government at the time tried to shift the responsibility of the matter, and the fort itself was afterward dismantled and thrown down.

NAGASAKI.

The entrance to Nagasaki harbor is exceeding picturesque. The narrow bay winds among high hills, which gradually shut it in, sheltering it alike from Summer breezes and Winter winds. The town occupies a narrow space between the hills and the shore, and follows the curve of the latter for a mile or two. Like all Oriental towns, it is compactly built and swarms with life. "Desima" is the little island, formerly separated by a canal from the main land, where the Dutch trading company were kept for years virtually imprisoned, under the jealous espionage of the native authorities. This was in 1600, when, for the sake of money, the Hollanders truckled to the Japanese, and made periodic and humiliating pilgrimages to the Tycoon at Yeddo. Now the canal is filled up and the carefully-guarded gates removed. But an indolent, dreamy atmosphere hangs about "Desima," like a cloud of smoke from some stout old burgher's pipe. One long, well-paved street greets the eye, lined with with white-walled "go-downs" and counting-houses, but there is seldom a sign of life there, and a stillness like the silence of the grave possesses it.

Here, for two hundred years, have the phlegmatic Hollanders held their own, through thick and thin, quietly rolling up fortunes and sending them home to the fatherland. The European portion of the city is distinct from the native, and the terraced hillsides are dotted with ornamental "bungalows," imbedded in shade.

Back of the native town is the Japanese cemetery, and the sides of the hills are sprinkled with small, oddly-shaped granite monuments—a thickly-populated city of the dead. Incremation is practiced in many parts of Japan, and probably here. The dead are always first encoffined, in a sitting position, and the casket, with its hoops and staves, resembles a large butter firkin more closely than anything else.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Nagasaki is the stronghold of Catholicism in Japan. In the great Simabara massacre of 1639 it is evident that Christianity was not stamped out. Though the Jesuits, Franciscans and Dominicans, by their internal dissensions and burning ambition for temporal power, brought the just wrath of a jealous and enraged Government upon their heads, they were not entirely crushed. At the present time there are supposed to be 40,000 in and near Nagasaki.

The Japanese judge Christianity by what they have seen of its evil effects during the last two centuries. In 1555 Francis Xavier and his disciples were received by the natives with open arms and allowed to disseminate their teachings far and wide, and their efforts were eminently successful. But this prosperity was short-lived. First dissensions arose between the various orders of ecclesiastics, which could not but seriously injure their holy cause. But there followed a broader and deeper reason for their ultimate expulsion. Pride and avarice, and that burning thirst for power which has ever characterized the Jesuits, gradually became the dominant passions in the minds of these ambitious men. The acquisition of governmental control became of more importance than the conversion of souls; and the pitiable spectacle was soon presented of a priesthood saturated with sensuality and debased by an ignoble desire for landed possessions and temporal power. At this pseudo-Christianity (for the kingdom of the Saviour is essentially not of this world) the Government aimed a death-blow.

The edict of extermination has been reissued by the Mikado's order, and the authorities have commenced arresting the converts. Already two ship loads have been scattered through the Empire, for they hope to kill it by transplanting. When the first load went out the various Consuls protested, supposing that the unfortunates were to be drowned outside. The Government replied very politely that, first, it could not possibly do anything wrong, and, secondly, that it thanked the foreign Powers for their very kind interest in the matter, but that the Japanese were perfectly able to take care of themselves.

The Christians have not been destroyed, but banished. A second ship load went out of the harbor at midnight a short time since. The lamentations of the exiles and the responses of their friends and relatives on shore, from whom they were torn, were most touching, and echoed plaintively through the stillness of the night. It is trying to see this going on under one's very eyes and not be able to prevent it; but foreign vessels cannot interfere. A captain of a Portuguese man-of-war in the harbor swore by high and low that he would cast loose his battery and open on the town; but he did not. Meantime great excitement prevails on both sides. The educated priests at Kioto, who handle vigorous pens in the service of the Government, have attacked the new religion in a small pamphlet recently translated. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Bishop has gone to Yokohama, to lay the matter before the French Minister. In the eyes of the Japanese, Christianity is a political principle; and they are scarcely to be blamed for considering it such; but until they can be convinced that it is not, they will fight it to the bitter end.

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

Saturday, Aug. 15, the anniversary of the *fete* Napoleon, was handsomely observed in this harbor. The United States steamer *Oneida*, temporarily here, dressed ship, with the French flag at the fore, and fired at noon a salute of twenty-one guns, though there was no French man-of-war present. The day before another exciting five-mile boat-race came off between the cutter of the United States store-ship *Idaho* and the fast boat of the *Oneida*. The latter made it in fifty-three minutes thirty seconds, coming in two and a-half minutes ahead.

ADIENO.

INDIANA.

Gov. Morton—His Disability—Speaker Colfax—His Speeches—Enthusiasm of the People—His Views of the Result—The Campaign—Copperhead Mode of Argument—The State Fair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

Disappointed in the failure of Senator Morton to address the assembled thousands at Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River, this State, to-day, I came up to the capital to prospect the field from this central lookout. A fortnight ago Gov. Morton returned from St. Catherines, Canada, in greatly improved health and spirits, and so confident was he in his renewed strength that he immediately gave heed to the behests of his urgent friends, and agreed to make eight or ten speeches in the State. He spoke at Greencastle and Terre Haute, I believe, and now finds himself again disabled. When the announcement went forth that his potent eloquence and logic would be added to the immensity of work being done, the whole loyal people of the country were glad, for Gov. Morton's fame is as wide as the realm, and as towering as the mountain peaks. It is a question whether any man in the country can build a compacter edifice of reasoning than he. The composition of the Senator's mind is of the Websterian cast—firm, logical, clear, incisive and incontrovertible. He always appeals to the judgment of men—not their passions or prejudices; and while there is but a meagre display of impassioned rhetoric in his address, yet his statements and conclusions are made so clearly and distinctly, and in such choice and appropriate language, that the listener is at once fascinated, and is filled with a desire to hear him through. I have seen it tried too often to admit of doubt, and I have seen multitudes stand for hours, under trying circumstances, drinking in his overwhelming arguments. Hence his peculiar power as a debater before the people. His fine personal presence (sadly not so commanding as before the ravages of disease,) alone links an audience to him. But I fear his appointments recently made shall have to be withdrawn, and that in the October elections, at least, his voice will be heard no more in behalf of the triumph of patriotism over abject treason.

I am greatly cheered by a visit to the State Central Committee to day. Its Chairman is Hon. A. Hamilton Conner, of this city, and its Secretary Mr. J. F. Wood.

There is not the slightest doubt that, through the extraordinary executive ability, and indomitable energy and courage of Mr. Conner, the campaign in Indiana has been conducted with the wonderful enthusiasm that has characterized it. Perfect system, organization, substantial display, copious good public speaking, a generous indoctrination of the masses in Republicanism, honesty and sincerity—these have constituted the programme at the rooms of the State Central Committee.

We shall see in ten days how successfully they have proved as a means to great ends. But whether we win or lose, the fact stands out in bold relief that Mr. Conner has exhibited a boundless skill in the prosecution of the great work. Before the close of the Presidential race I may devote brief space to some particularization as to the work this Committee has accomplished. The proof is in hand that your own City supplied the Democracy of Indiana with $70,000 as an electioneering fund. Against the lavish drain upon private funds made by the Democrats here, and the Whisky Ring of New-York and Kuklux Klan of Kentucky, Mr. Conner has had to contend, and when the contest shall have closed it can be said—and that is saying much—"he has made a good fight."

I met Mr. Colfax to-day, the first time since Congress adjourned. He looks, well, happy, refreshed. He is fortunate in being quite always in good spirits, and I never saw him more so than now. Cheerful, earnest, confident, he looks forward to a grand triumph in November.

Yesterday, another grand ovation awaited his visit to Logansport, a flourishing city in the Wabash Valley. The people all along the route, from Lafayette to the former city, met him at the railway stations by thousands. Logansport is one of the towns which was in his old Congressional District, and the same boundless enthusiasm seems to have an existence there that was exhibited by the people of his home when he first came West this Summer.

Mr. Colfax delivered another brief speech yesterday, full of patriotism, devoid of bitterness and highly eulogistic of the glorious record made during the past seven years by the Republican Party.

Messrs. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, also addressed the immense meeting. I am justified in saying immense—the estimate made upon the multitude was at least 15,000. Several other speeches were made.

Mr. Colfax is the idol of his old constituents. They are proud of him. He is grateful. They feel that, as he says, they took him up when young and tried and trusted him, giving him a chance. He accepted the trust, and made the effort to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in him. The result is before the country and the world. He is of the people, emphatically, and everywhere he is recognized and greeted, and everybody is cordially greeted by him in turn. It is no new thing with him. His nature is generous, cordial, wholesouled. In conversation at dinner yesterday he said, referring to the Copperhead Party:

"It has always been my belief that we should beat them, but I never felt before, as I now do, that in this Presidential election we will effectually bury this Democratic Party forever beyond the hope of resurrection. They have this campaign openly allied themselves with treason, and must go down with all its odium."

In my conversation with Schuyler Colfax to-day he expressed himself as having implicit confidence in the people's honesty, justice, humanity and devoted patriotism, and he thinks these will secure a triumph, not only in the October elections, but in those of November, for the national Republican Party and its enlightened and liberal policy. Every indication signifies twenty thousand majority in Indiana week after next. Given: The Democratic hope of success, simply. That is starting, for us, at nothing or below nothing. Then my figure of twenty thousand Republican majority. Now obtain a mean, and even with ten thousand majority I think, under the circumstances, neither we or the country should be melancholy.

The Baker-Hendricks joint canvass has now closed, the last discussion taking place yesterday before one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages which has greeted them, at Rockport, in the "Pocket." The controversialists were in excellent spirits, and each acquitted himself (as J. N. says, "from his standpoint,") in an admirable manner. Gov. Baker opened in an hour's speech—one of the most compact and pointed he ever uttered. Senator Hendricks followed in one of an hour and a half, bold, aggressive and powerful as an arraignment. Gov. Baker's reply was with the spirit of a gladiator, dealing blows so skillful and forcible that he literally nonplussed his adversary. The debate closed in the best of humor, and the two honorable aspirants to the gubernatorial office of Indiana separated to give their undivided energies each respectively to his party till the close of the campaign, ten days hence. In the very town where this last joint contest occurred, both gentlemen addressed large concourses of people last evening—one party occupying the City Hall and the other the square. This looks a little like tenacity of purpose.

The coming week Ohio and Indiana will be fairly glowing with monster mass meetings and oratory. On Monday Gen. Logan makes his *entrée* into this State at Fort Wayne. On Tuesday he comes down the Wabash Valley to Delphi, the brave Gen. Bob Milroy's home. And daily during the week he progresses southward, closing a week's campaign in the "Pocket."

Senator Wilson is also introduced to the Indiana people next week.

An announcement of a grand rally on Tuesday at Cambridge City, is made. It is proposed to eclipse all other public meetings yet held in the State, except that here on the 2d ultimo. Mr. Colfax told me to-day that he intended being there. Cambridge City is in the midst of an overwhelming Republican region. In all probability the earnest Quakers will flock by thousands to hear their standard-bearer, Schuyler Colfax, on that day. I expect to "be there to see."

In Cincinnati to-night there will be such an outpouring as was never before witnessed. I expected to have been an observer thereof, but find that it is quite impossible to assimilate myself to omnipresence itself. I think I could enjoy ubiquity equal to any festive individual, but lo! I am limited to the occupancy of a few cubic feet of space at a time.

Secretary Stanton addressed a large meeting at Carlisle, Ohio, to-day. Sherman and all the other Buckeye statesmen were speaking all over that State to-day. A dozen or more rallies were announced in Indiana, and as the weather has been propitious, they have, I doubt not, proved successful.

T. Q. T.

The Political Excitement—Increase in the Republican Vote—The Colfax Ovations—Contemplated Election Frauds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lafayette, Ind., Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

The political excitement in Indiana has now become "red hot." Immense meetings, such as we have never before known in the political history of Indiana, and which, in former campaigns, would have required long weeks of preparation, are now held in all parts of the State at one or two days' notice. The large halls are utterly unable to hold the immense masses that wish to listen to the political speakers, and, at the open-air meetings, frequently one-half of the audience is unable to catch the words of orators addressing them in stentorian tones. The young men who are going to cast their first vote at the approaching election are, almost to a man, Republicans, and the zeal and energy with which they have entered upon the work of the campaign, and participate in the processions and other demonstrations, imparts to the great political struggle a lively and spirited air, far exceeding that of the memorable contest of 1860. There are between fifteen and twenty thousand young men in this State who have just reached their twenty-first year, and the well-known fact that nearly all of them are enrolled in the Republican organizations makes our faith so strong that the State will go Republican by an increased majority. The old men, on their part, are likewise doing their full share of the work of the campaign. They are organizing, all over the State, companies of so-called Grant and Colfax Silvergrays, and the appearance of hundreds of our most respectable and venerable citizens at the head of our processions has recently been one of the most striking features of the Republican demonstrations.

THE COLFAX OVATIONS.

The ovations which Speaker Colfax received on Friday and Saturday, at Logansport and Indianapolis, eclipsed even the brilliant reception with which he had met at Lafayette on Thursday, and showed again and again how wonderfully popular he is in his own State of Indiana. The Logansport demonstration was superb in every respect, and proved to all who wished to see, that four thousand majority, which the Republicans claim in the Eighth Congressional District, of which Logansport is the centre, is a by no means extravagant estimate.

THE GERMANS.

Upward of ten thousand Germans are now enrolled in the German Republican Clubs in this State. In 1860 the whole number of Germans belonging to the German Republican societies in Indiana fell short of four thousand, although the German vote cast for the Republican ticket was by far larger. It is believed that the vote which the Germans of Indiana will cast for Grant and Colfax will be at least twice as large as that given to Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Gen. Carl Schurz, who addressed German audiences throughout the State in August, and had excellent opportunities for ascertaining the views and tendencies of his countrymen, assured your correspondent that, after seeing the spirit animating the Germans of Indiana, he felt perfectly reassured about the result of the October election in our State. Not a few Germans who have hitherto voted with the Democrats own United States bonds, and, although they do not say much against the candidates of the Democratic Party, it is well understood that a great many men of this class will not vote at all. So great is the distrust with which the Democratic leaders look upon the Germans, that they get hardly any of them naturalized, while, in former years, they took them by hundreds to the Courts to procure them their voting papers, during the last two weeks previous to the election. Now they refuse to do so for any but Irishmen, and even of that element of the foreign-born population a very respectable portion will vote for Grant and Colfax in November. The Germans who have recently settled in Indiana are highly indignant at the ridiculous description which Pendleton gave of them in his Centralia speech. So far from being ill-clad, half-starved, and abjectly poor, as "Young Greenbacks" in that speech portrayed these recent emigrants from Germany, most of them come here with a round sum in gold, or a wallet full of United States bonds.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

About five hundred Kentuckians, who had crossed over from the other side of the Ohio River and tried to get their names entered upon the registry lists, have thus far been "spotted" by the Republicans, and quite a number of prominent Democratic politicians have been implicated in these contemplated election frauds. Letters written by Democratic candidates in close counties, and boldly avowing the purpose of "colonizing" Democrats from abroad, have been published in the Republican papers. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who has a large railroad line under his control, is referred to in the aforesaid letters as countenancing those illegal manœuvers. The Republicans, of course, are highly incensed at the course pursued by the unscrupulous politicians in question, and I am afraid that the Kentuckians that will be caught trying to vote in Indiana on the 13th of October will meet with very rough treatment. The Republican State Central Committee is said to be in possession of important facts relating to this subject, and will publish a statement about them in course of a few days. It is generally known that a truly enormous sum was recently sent from New-York to Democratic politicians in Indiana, and certain it is that thus far only a comparatively small amount of this sum has been spent for legitimate campaign purposes. Let the Democratic merchants of New-York who contributed to this fund in the expectation that it would not be used for importing fraudulent votes into Indiana, hold the men to whom they intrusted it to a rigid responsibility.

DEMOCRATIC CONVERTS TO REPUBLICANISM.

Senator Doolittle conversed, during his recent sojourn at Indianapolis, with a prominent Republican about the prospects in Indiana. The Senator pretended to be delighted with what he had seen in our State, whereupon his Republican interlocutor said to him: "Senator, have you met in Indiana any Conservative Republicans who will vote for Seymour and Blair?" "Oh, yes," replied Doolittle. "Senator, name one of them." Doolittle was cornered, and the other gentleman told him that, after inquiring of politicians from all parts of the State, he had been unable to hear of a single Conservative Republican now fraternizing with the Democracy. On the other hand, the list of Democrats who have declared for Grant and Colfax is already very large and constantly on the increase. The demoralization, even among the most trusted leaders of the Democratic Party is much greater than is generally suspected. Yesterday it was stated that one of the four Major-Generals of the Sons of Liberty, a man hitherto noted for his extreme pro-slavery views, had resolved to cut loose from the Democratic Party, and to vote for Grant and Colfax. In D. W. Voorhees' district, between twenty and thirty influential Democrats are bitterly opposed to the Congressional candidate of their party, and doing all they can to defeat him. In the Eleventh District there are populous townships whose vote will be cast almost as a unit for Grant and Colfax; and prominent "White Boys in Blue" are daily leaving that organization, and passing over to the "Fighting Boys in Blue." In conclusion, let me mention that two candidates on the Democratic State ticket, Messrs. Edgerton and Kise, are known to be by no means enthusiastic adherents of Seymour and Blair.

W. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Clergyman Paints His Church Spire.

Rev. E. O. Taylor, attached to the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been engaged to regularly fill the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Kenosha, Wis. The following anecdote of his perseverance is related by the Kenosha *Telegraph*:

"Rev. E. O. Taylor, the young pastor of the Baptist Church, in this city, is justly entitled to the appellation of a 'working minister.' The tall spire of the Baptist Church edifice was greatly in need of a coat of paint; a painter by trade could not readily be found to undertake the difficult job. Therefore the Rev. Mr. Taylor proceeded to do the work himself. The Church spire is tall and slender; the ball on the top of the rod being about one hundred feet above the surface of the ground. He succeeded, by contrivance, with a little help, in raising a slender ladder from the bell deck, reaching nearly to the brackets below the top ball of the spire. On this he ascended with paint pot and brush, and standing on the small iron brackets, gave the ball two coats of paint. The most difficult part of the work, however, was to paint the long spear of the spire below him. By the help of a line he drew up a rope, fastened it around the rod, and then tying the rope around his body, swung off fearlessly from his standing place. By readjusting and lowering himself in the rope as occasion required, he was enabled to swing himself around on all sides of the spire, giving a good coat of paint all the way down to the bell deck. This is perhaps not the first time a daring feat of this kind has been performed, but very likely there are few men, unpracticed in performances on the rope, who would venture to dangle in the air at such a fearful height. In this connection it may be remarked that Rev. Mr. Taylor preaches every Sabbath, very acceptably, to a congregation steadily increasing in numbers."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Second Day of the Triennial Convention—The Standing Committees—Objections to Printing Bishop Lee's Sermon—An Interesting Discussion.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at 10 A. M. yesterday at Trinity Chapel. Bishop Talbot, of Georgia, and Bishop Neely, of Maine, conducted the religious services which preceded the transaction of business, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, pronouncing the Benediction. The House of Bishops then retired to the Sunday School room, where it meets daily with closed doors, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies was called to order by Rev. Dr. James Craik, of Kentucky, the President. Half an hour was occupied in calling the roll and reading the minutes. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn announced that the committee appointed to notify the House of Bishops of the organization of this House had performed that duty.

Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Mead, of Connecticut, presented the petition of the newly organized diocese of Nebraska, asking to be admitted into the Convention. It was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses, which was now appointed as follows: Rev. T. C. Pitkin, Maine; Rev. J. Peterkin, Virginia; Rev. P. J. Shand, South Carolina; Rev. E. E. Beardsley, Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Kentucky; Mr. G. C. McWhorter, West New-York; Mr. H. Meigs, Jr., New-Jersey; Mr. L. N. Whittle, Georgia; Mr. J. Duncan, Mississippi; Rev. W. B. Corbyn, Missouri; Rev. J. S. Shipman, Kentucky, and Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Alabama.

Rev. Wm. Adams, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial requesting the repeal of the fifth article of the Constitution, with regard to the admission of new dioceses, which was referred to the Committee on Canons. This article requires the consent of the Bishop and Convention of the dioceses in which new ones are erected. The memorial calls the attention of the General Convention to the canonical legislation of the fifth article of the Constitution. This article was finally enacted so late as the year 1838. It has so many provisos and limitations, and restrictions, that instead of being as its title purports, an article for the "admission of new dioceses," it has actually been an article to prevent the increase of the Episcopate, and hinder the erection of new dioceses. So that by means of the obstructive legislation of this article, instead of the Church having at this time her Episcopate established—the Apostles of the Gospel in the Church settled throughout all the cities of this land—the clergy and laity of States the size of European kingdoms cannot place Bishops of the Church in many large cities, even when endowments are ready, and the Church in the whole State desire it.

The Church, therefore, in the State of Wisconsin, knowing that at the present time it would be desirable for herself to have at least four centres of missionary work in four several cities of Wisconsin, and an Apostle of the Church in each of these cities with his see, his residence, and his cathedral or Bishop's church therein; and that it is only the unchurchly and obstructive legislation of this fifth article that hinders this action upon her part, and has hitherto and does now hinder church progress in the whole United States, and especially in this great valley of the Mississippi, requests of the General Convention to repeal this fifth article with all the restrictions that it imposes upon the increase of our Episcopate in accordance with primitive and Scriptural principle. And in its stead to enact an article with these provisions: First, Recognizing the principle of the see, and providing that there should be ultimately a Bishop of the Church with his Bishop's church or cathedral in every city in the land. Second. When in any diocese it shall seem expedient to divide, and erect a new see, it may be done upon a vote of a majority of both orders, passed in two consecutive Conventions, with the approval of the General Convention. Third. The division of the parishes and the assignment of limits between the two sees shall be made by mutual consent, the final division thereof resting with the Bishops, clergy and laity of the whole State, or a committee appointed by them. The Church in Wisconsin would submit these principles for the division of dioceses and the erection of new sees to be arranged in such form and modified by such provisions as the wisdom of the Church in General Convention assembled may supply. And these measures she suggests for the increase and progress of the Church over all this land, according to her Apostolic organization and constitution; and the manifold necessity that lies upon her of expanding and growing with the growth of this great land—million peopled, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And the more, that all the statistics of commerce and population manifestly indicate that this is to be the land of great cities, many in number and populous, more than any country has been since the fall of the Roman Empire. These measures, she suggests, that the Reformation begun in England, may here be completed by the universal spread of the Church, founded upon the same principle, but free from the domination of the State. That the world may behold once more what it has not seen since the fatal days of the first Constantine, the Church equally free from the supremacy of Kings and Popes, standing forth with the Bible in her hand, open to all her children and the Catholic creeds, governed by the law of Christ, and guided by the Holy Spirit, pure and holy in principle and life; in every city in the land offering herself as a sure haven of refuge in this great storm of manifold and sincere, yet perplexed and agitated religious thought; having in every city her Apostle or Bishop, the ambassador of the Everlasting Gospel, the Bishop's church, his cathedral, the centre of all his work, religious, educational and benevolent, a blessed temple and heavenly home to which all eyes may turn and in which all hearts may rejoice. That these manifold blessings may be brought about, the Church in Wisconsin requests the repeal of the fifth article of the Constitution and the enactment in its stead of a substitute based upon the principles above stated.

Rev. Dr. M. Mahan, of Maryland, presented a memorial in favor of Provincial Dioceses, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Dr. Benj. I. Haight presented a memorial from the Diocese of New-York, asking consent for the erection of the new Dioceses of Long Island and of Northern New-York. It was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Haight also presented a memorial from the Diocese of New-York, presenting the plan for a Federate Council, adopted by the Diocese of New-York at its recent meeting. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Secretary announced the appointment of Rev. John M. Mitchell, of Alabama, as Secretary.

A communication announcing the election of Rev. Dr. Robertson to be Bishop of Missouri was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

A memorial asking the removal of the restrictions with regard to the erection of new dioceses within those now existing, contained in the fifth article of the Constitution, was presented by Rev. Dr. J. P. Wheat, of Tennessee, and referred to the Committee on Canons.

The following standing committees were announced by the Secretary:

State of the Church—Revs. R. A. Hallam, D. D., Connecticut; T. Brotherton, California; J. B. Clemson, D. D., Delaware; W. H. Roberts, D. D., Illinois; Horace Stringfellow, Jr., Indiana; H. N. Powers, D. D., Iowa; Chas. Reynolds, D. D., Kansas; J. S. Shipman, Kentucky; Ed. Ballard, D. D., Maine; R. F. Dashiell, Maryland; W. H. Mills, Massachusetts; G. D. Gillespie, D. D., Michigan; C. R. Wells, Minnesota; E. F. Berkeley, D. D., Missouri; J. H. Evans, D. D., New-Hampshire; S. M. Rice, D. D., New-Jersey; Wm. Payne, D. D., New-York; J. B. Cheshire, D. D., North Carolina; E. Burr, D. D., Ohio; G. E. Hare, D. D., Pennsylvania; S. A. Crane, D. D., Rhode Island; J. T. Wheat, D. D., Tennessee; R. S. Howard, D. D., Vermont; T. Babcock, D. D., Western New-York; F. R. Haff, Wisconsin; M. Byllesby, Pittsburg; C. W. Andrews, D. D., Virginia; C. C. Pinckney, South Carolina; Samuel Benedict, Georgia; J. J. Scott, D. D., Florida; J. M. Mitchell, Alabama; Wm. C. Crane, D. D., Mississippi; Thomas B. Water, Louisiana.

Consecration of Bishops—Rev. S. Cooke, D. D., New-York; J. H. Ryland, D. D., Illinois; E. F. Berkeley, D. D., Missouri; R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., New-Jersey; G. Breck, Delaware; G. H. Norton, D. D., Virginia; Mr. Lemuel Coffin, Pennsylvania; W. G. Harrison, Maryland; J. J. Pringle Smith, South Carolina; V. B. Horton, Ohio.

Unfinished Business—Rev. W. Saunders, Florida; E. A. Bradley, Maine; W. C. Gray, Tennessee; W. H. Clarke, Georgia; J. Scarborough, Pittsburg; E. T. Perkins, Kentucky; Messrs. C. B. Farnsworth, Rhode Island; L. C. Woodruff, Western New-York; E. G. Ryan, Wisconsin; W. P. Wheeler, New-Hampshire; W. Green, California.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—Revs. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., New-York; J. L. Clark, D. D., Connecticut; H. Waterman, D. D., Rhode Island; F. D. Huntington, D. D., Massachusetts; Clinton Locke, D. D., Illinois; M. Schuyler, D. D., Missouri; Messrs. C. C. Trowbridge, Michigan; W. Cornwell, Kentucky; W. Welsh, Pennsylvania; J. H. Shoenberger, Pittsburg; E. T. Wilder, Minnesota.

Elections—Revs. J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., C. P. Gadsden, South Carolina; H. A. Pierce, D. D., Alabama; H. W. Beers, Wisconsin; W. C. Williams, Georgia; Messrs. R. H. Ives, Rhode Island; R. Richardson, Vermont; T. M. Howe, Pittsburg; W. T. Read, Delaware; H. D. Bosley, Missouri.

General Theological Seminary—Revs. Wm. Sheldon, D. D., Western New-York; A. Stubbs, D. D., New-Jersey; S. W. Manney, D. D., Minnesota; A. H. Bailey, D. D., Vermont; D. R. Goodwin, D. D., Pennsylvania; C. Wyatt, California; Messrs. H. E. Pierrepont, New-York; G. L. Harrison, Pennsylvania; C. A. Tufts, New-Hampshire; H. A. Hayden, Michigan; R. H. Smith, North Carolina.

Canons—Revs. W. C. Mead, D. D., Connecticut; B. I. Haight, D. D., New-York; Milo Mahan, D. D., Maryland; A. A. Watson, D. D., North Carolina; H. Peddock, D. D., Michigan; M. A. De W. Howe, Pennsylvania; Messrs. Hamilton Fish, New-York; J. N. Conyngham, Pennsylvania; D. B. Otis, Illinois; R. B. Curtis, Massachusetts; F. B. Fogg, Tennessee.

Christian Education—Revs. N. De Witt, D. D., Wisconsin; F. M. Hubbard, D. D., North Carolina; J. S. Hanckel, South Carolina; J. Rankin, D. D., Western New-York; T. M. Martin, Indiana; H. N. Pierce, D. D., Alabama; G. S. Shattuck, Massachusetts; G. R. Fairbanks, Tennessee; J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; J. M. Woolworth, Nebraska; J. Ferguson, Connecticut.

Prayer Book—Revs. R. S. Mason, D. D., North Carolina; W. Adams, D. D., Wisconsin; W. Pinckney, D. D., Maryland; S. P. Parker, D. D., Massachusetts; E. M. Van Deusen, D. D., New-York; Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., New-Hampshire; Messrs. Orlando Mead, New-York; J. C. Garthwaite, New-Jersey; G. E. B. Jackson, Maine; O. S. Seymour, Connecticut; J. J. Jackson, Virginia.

Expenses—Revs. H. Williams, Rhode Island; S. Clements, Ohio; W. C. Crane, Mississippi; B. Birdsall, California; C. S. Hale, Vermont; W. H. Carter, LL.D., Indiana; Messrs. J. Brown, Delaware; G. Green, Iowa; J. B. Stebbins, Massachusetts; J. B. Doe, Wisconsin; G. P. Lee, Illinois.

Mr. Geo. P. Lees, of Illinois, presented a memorial uniting in the request for the repeal or modification of the fifth article of the Constitution prepared by the Diocese of Wisconsin. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. John Crossdale, Maryland, presented a memorial asking consent for the creation of a new diocese in Maryland. It was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Alfred A. Watson, North Carolina, presented a memorial in favor of modifying the fifth article of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Wm. H. Clarke, Georgia, presented a memorial requesting that the name of the General Convention be changed to that of the "General Council."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross, of Texas, presented a memorial praying for some provision for the more speedy division of dioceses that are too large. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Several resolutions relating to the rules for the government of the Convention were adopted.

A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Goodrich, Penn., to print 1,500 copies of the triennial sermon of Bishop Lee, was opposed by Mr. Wm. Wallace, Mo., who moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Mead, Conn., said that no matter what might be the particular views set forth in a triennial sermon before this body, he would be sorry to see a motion to print the usual number of copies of the sermon laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Geo. R. Fairbanks, of Tennessee, was opposed to controversial sermons on such occasions, and should always vote against printing them.

Rev. Dr. Benj. I. Haight said they were bound to remember that the preacher of the sermon was a Bishop, and what he had preached he had preached conscientiously. He hoped that the usual rule would never be deviated from in this matter so as to cast disrespect on a Bishop.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin expressed similar views. Whether they agreed with the doctrine preached or not was not the question. They should not show disrespect to the venerable Bishop.

Rev. Dr. Mead said he held in his hand sermons that had been preached since 1789 before General Conventions, and all had been printed, and it would be a direct reflection on the Bishop not to print his sermon.

Col. C. C. Parsons, of West Point, said that while he should vote against printing, he intended no disrespect to the reverend prelate who preached the sermon, but he was opposed to printing those controversial sermons.

Mr. John N. Conyngham said that if they wished to give particular effect to this sermon, the way to do it was to refuse to print it, as was usual in such cases.

Rev. Dr. William Adams, of Wisconsin, said that although he was opposed to some of the Bishop's doctrines, he should vote for printing it, and he believed that any man of right reason and common sense in the apostolic priesthood would vote so too.

Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn read an extract from Bishop White's memoirs, setting forth that in 1820 it was declared that it would be inexpedient thereafter to order the printing of the Convention sermons.

A vote was now taken, and the resolution to print fifteen hundred copies of the sermon was adopted *viva voce*.

Mr. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Bishops and select a better building in which to hold the Convention. After some discussion it was carried.

Rev. Dr. Mahan offered a resolution expressing a grateful sense of the services of the deceased Ezekiel T. Chambers, LL. D., Rev. H. M. Mason, D. D., Hugh Davy Evans, LL. D., and Dr. John H. Alexander, all of Maryland. It was adopted.

A resolution of respect for the late Hon. Washington Hunt was adopted, and Mr. Hamilton Fish eulogized his character. During twenty-five years of intimacy with him he had never known Mr. Hunt to entertain any but the highest and most ennobling views. He commended his justice and piety and characterized him as a true Christian gentleman.

Drs. Mahan, Abercrombie and Stevens were appointed a committee to express a sense of the loss sustained in the death of Mr. Hunt.

Rev. Dr. Haight offered a resolution of respect for the memory of the late Bishop Fulford, of Montreal, and Metropolitan of Canada, which was unanimously adopted.

A resolution of respect for the late Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks was adopted unanimously.

In order to give an opportunity for the Committees to organize, the Convention adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Second Day's Session—Address of Rev. C. A. Buckbee—Report of the Committee on Contributions—Address of the President, Dr. Armitage.

The celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the American Bible Union was resumed yesterday morning at the Mariner's Temple in Oliver-street. As soon as the President, Dr. Armitage, had taken his place in the chair, the services commenced by singing the hymn, "Yes, we trust the day is breaking." Rev. W. Wightman, of Massachusetts, then read from the revised Book of Genesis, and Rev. W. H. Gallaher offered prayer. The Secretary then read the minutes of Wednesday's doings, which were approved off. The Committee on Contributions then offered their report, which was read by Brother B. G. Bloss, who accompanied the reading with a few appropriate remarks. On the motion of Brother Buckbee, the report was laid over until 4 o'clock. The report of several committees were then read and adopted unanimously, after which Rev. C. A. Buckbee stated that he had just returned from a canvass of nearly two years for the Bible Union in California and Oregon. He spoke of the wonderful capabilities, productions and progress of that vast portion of our country. San Francisco is to the Pacific Coast what New-York is to the Atlantic. It has grown up in twenty years from a dreary waste to a city of 150,000 souls; and a steady flow of immigration through the Golden Gate is adding from 50,000 to 75,000 more to the population annually. California embraces a territory much larger than all the New-England States, with New-York and New-Jersey added. His mission led him to seek the coöperation of all Christians in the work of the Union. Many generous helpers were secured from persons in various churches. But his main support came from the Christian and Baptist congregations. Considering their infancy and comparative weakness, they gave most nobly of their means. At all their annual meetings and in all their Associations for California and Oregon resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the Bible Union; and its editions of the Sacred Scriptures were adopted in many of the churches, pulpits and Sunday schools. Many skeptics who heard the truth about the Bible, its history and its various translations, became believers in its truth, and publicly professed their faith in Jesus. He had the privilege of immersing about twenty, who were brought to know the truth through reading the Scriptures as published by the Bible Union. In the midst of his success he was forced to meet Rev. Mr. Burt, agent of the American Bible Society, in a public discussion in San Francisco, in Dr. Wadsworth's (Presbyterian) Church. The result of the three days' debate, over which Judge Sawyer, a Congregationalist, presided, was a triumphant vindication of the work and principles of the Bible Union. An attack made upon us in Oregon by Rev. Mr. Driver, agent of the same Society, resulted in the complete defeat and mortification of our enemies and the confirmation of our friends.

The crowning work of our mission was the formation of a branch of the Bible Union in San Francisco with a good working board and officers.

Mr. Buckbee spoke of the great religious destitution of the Pacific coast. As an instance, he stated that the number of Baptist churches in California is only about fifty, and only half of these are supplied with the stated preaching of the Gospel. Not more than ten or twelve churches sustain their pastors in their work. Twenty-six counties, embracing a population of 140,000 souls, and covering an area in square miles larger than all the States of New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, have neither a Baptist preacher nor a Baptist Church. He made a stirring appeal in behalf of the coast, calling for men strong and earnest. Some of the best minds of the nation are there, among the miners, and weak men in California pulpits will find few hearers. Send such men as Drs. Armitage, Anderson and others who have hearts, heads, brains and tongues of fire. Don't send your cast-off clothing to California. They have no use for it in that land. He referred to the vast numbers of Chinese, now numbering about 80,000, on the Pacific Coast. They are industrious, and accessible to the Bible colporteur and Christian missionary. In the name of Jesus, on behalf of the children and friends of those at present now on the coast, he entreated them to lend a generous aid to the mission work of the Pacific. Give us your prayers, your money and your strongest men. Send us the Word of God in its purity. Help us to unfurl the banner of Jesus in this great empire of the West.

After the extremely interesting address of Dr. Buckbee, the Committee on Circulation reported through Brother Broner, and the report was adopted. Rev. Dr. Mickels then made a short address upon the translation to the colloquial Chinese of the Scripture, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned until 2:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business was resumed shortly after 2 by the President, who read the nineteenth hymn. Rev. Dr. Miller then read from the Scriptures, and Rev. Jas. W. Willmouth offered prayer. The Committee on the Bible House reported through Brother Sankay, and the report was adopted. Rev. Dr. Hutchins then read the report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted. The report of the Committee on Contributions was again taken up and read by the Secretary, as follows: "The past year has been crowned with the signal favor of God. Wider fields of usefulness, enlarged spheres of labor have been opened to the American Bible Union. The increased liberality of our friends has enabled us in part to occupy these fields, but increase of opportunity requires increase of capital. Your Committee feel that the time has arrived when it is incumbent upon all who love the principles of the Bible Union to manifest their attachment by the liberality of their constitutions. Men will judge of the character of an organization by its prosperity and usefulness—the manner in which it commences a year; the zeal and promptitude which characterize the donations of its treasury; the eagerness with which its professed friends advocate liberality in its behalf, and exemplify and enforce their views by personal contributions and pledges—these things largely affect the whole history of the year, and consequently of subsequent years. For these reasons we recommend that liberty be given, upon the adoption of this report, to every person present, to state what they are willing to do to sustain and extend the operations of the Bible Union, and that the Society at once proceed to raise an amount not less than $5,000 for the general purposes of the Union." The report was adopted, and an address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Murdock, who alluded to the efforts of Dr. Goddard in China; how he first strove to master the language, and afterward translated a great part of the Scriptures into Chinese; and now I am glad that Dr. Lord has been appointed by the Union to revise that version, as none of the translations of the Scriptures into a heathen language are so perfect that they will not bear revision. He then spoke of the revision of the Swedish Scriptures, and how a gentleman fully competent for the undertaking was fully prepared to commence his task. He alluded to the word "immerse." Now in all the foreign translations, the equivalent to that word was used, and how inconsistent it would be to use another word in our own version. Dr. Wyckoff then said: I believe this to be the happiest moment of my life, and I hope, before many years the Baptists will be a unit in the American Bible Union. I move that the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Murdock, Rev. Dr. Backus and Rev. Dr. Griffith, shall address us at our next meeting. Adopted.

A vote of thanks was then tendered unanimously to the congregation of the Mariners' Temple, and the President, Dr. Armitage, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Friends of God's Pure Word: During the past year the Union has published its revised version of the Book of Genesis. The learned reviser has spent a vast amount of labor on this book, and has been signally successful in his efforts. This is a cause for earnest thanksgiving on the part of the Union, as will especially appear when we remember the very important place which the Book of Genesis holds in the Bible as the outer bulwark of truth, against every refined form of doubt and skepticism. The foundation truths of our holy religion are lodged and evolved in this book. The first verse of its first chapter strikes the key note of all religious spirituality by sharply, tersely and simply avowing the personality, the eternity, and the unity of God, in contrast with the non-eternity, the creation and divisibility of matter, thus laying the finest basis for a spiritual religion and a life of absolute faith against every possible form of materialistic religion, whatsoever. The elevated moral tone of this first verse above all other cosmogonies is remarkable for the bold but vivid style in which it strikes the line between the Creator and the creation. It transports us to an epoch before time had its first notion, before a sign or a revolution had shape or being. It starts with the foundation thought that nothing is necessary but God—that "the beginning" itself is extraneous to His person, and creation is a mere contingency of His will, an effect of His power; therefore, that He is indispensably primary and anterior to the universe itself, the living God. The most glowing picture possible of the Creator's power is struck off at a motion of the pen without labor, but with an elegance and brevity, and a nervousness of diction which prevents the possibility of confounding God with matter as co-eternal substances, or of blending God with matter as in some sort of one substance. For it avows unequivocally that He is the independent, self-existent creator of all things that do exist. This feature stamps the book with an infinite superiority over all its rival cosmogonies as a veritable history, while it leaves the least of them to enjoy the honors of a mere philosophical myth. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that every form of criticism has been invoked to distort its testimony, to destroy its unity and to deface its beauty. These determined assaults argue a conviction on the part of the assailants that success in silencing this venerable witness would dissolve the holy charm in which its words have held the faith of countless generations, and entirely wipe out every trace of faith in a revealed religion from the face of the earth. This accounts for the hostility of every skepticism to its charms, philosophic, insidious, bitter, violent, plausible and winsome, under the pretence that it is dealing with a fable draped in the picturesque and voiced to the utterances of a positive orthodoxy. Genesis is the Christian outwork that must keep all forms of Atheism and Pantheism at bay. Therefore let us be thankful for it in its best form of English dress, tendered from the sacred language "in which Moses, the man of God, left it in antiquity." The Book of Genesis shows a large and rich field for the discussion of many of the most interesting themes connected with the history of our race, especially its redemption. But while it would be profitable to treat of these, there are many reasons why it would be more fitting at this time to expend a few minutes in particular notice of the first two verses of the first chapter, as submitted in the revision. One particular interest centres at present in the aid which is thus furnished for a better understanding of the subject matter covered by the translation; and I select these verses of the first chapter, not because they are the most felicitous of all the verses in the fifty chapters comprising the book, by any means, nor because they preëminently throw a flood of light upon a part of the book which was remarkably obscure, but simply because they are the first verses in the first chapter, and present a fair illustration of the new lustre which is added by this revision, to a portion of Holy Writ that was uncommonly luminous in its old dress, and which most Christian men have committed to memory, and dwell upon with delight from their childhood. The remarks already advanced show the special necessity for making the translation of this chapter as accurate and plain as possible; and really it would seem difficult to attain these excellencies more perfectly than they are presented in this version. Dr. Armitage then went on to explain the difference between the new version and the old, which he elucidated in the most distinct manner. He then concluded by saying: I know of no course of remark that would be more likely to interest thoughtful men than a similar examination of each change that has been introduced into the translation throughout the entire chapter; and especially to the consideration of the creative periods, designated "days," by the translation. But I cannot trespass longer upon your time, for this purpose than merely to call your attention to the singularly happy manner in which he has handled those passages. I close, therefore, with the remark that no one can over-estimate the importance of every change, rightly made, however slight, if the substitution of a plural noun for a singular, in one verse, and the alteration of the little conjunction "and" to "now" in another, affect the sense as largely as we have shown them to affect it here.

After the very able address, of which we have only been able to give a synopsis, Brothers Buckbee, Wright, Adams, of Virginia, Barnett, Wescott and others addressed the meeting in behalf of the Union, after which a general contribution took place. About $2,000 of the $5,000 required was collected on the spot in cash and pledges, after which the meeting adjourned until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session commenced at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Anderson in the chair. After singing a hymn, Brother Sarles offered prayer, and then Brother Whitehead made a very forcible address, alluding to the opposition made against the revised Scriptures. He was followed by Brother Johnson, of Passaic, who delivered a very eloquent address upon the beauty and purity of the new version.

Brother Stimson, of Kansas, then gave a very humorous account of his conversion, interspersed with several good anecdotes. He concluded by calling the attention of the meeting to a want they felt in his part of the country of a large meeting-house, and proposed to raise subscriptions to purchase a tent large enough to hold 1,000 people.

The concluding address was made by Dr. Conant, the eminent reviser of the Union, who gave a very pleasing history of the scriptures from the time the first translation was made in 1308, by John Wickliffe, to the present date. He alluded to the efforts of William Tyndale in 1526, who made the second translation, and to whom we are indebted for the foundation of our present Bible. After making several other interesting remarks, the meeting adjourned for the term.

Co-operative Movements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through your columns, to request information respecting the various coöperative movements now in existence, and of such as have become, for any cause, extinct. I would be glad to have information on the following points: 1. Of what nature is the business? 2. By whom is it conducted? 3. How long established? 4. How conducted? 5. Amount of capital? 6. What success has attended the business?

I would also be glad to hear from all unsuccessful coöperative enterprises, or such as may have been abandoned: 1. Where was the business conducted? 2. What was the business? 3. How conducted? 4. Amount of capital? 5. Why given up?

Officers or others acquainted with facts connected with coöperative movements of any kind, will confer a particular favor by communicating them at as early a period as practicable. This information will be used for the public benefit. Please address

S. B. HALLIDAY,
No. 155 Worth-street, New-York.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868.

Gov. Holden says that North Carolina will give a very large majority for Grant and Colfax. They are gaining rapidly and constantly among the white voters, while the colored voters are standing like a stone wall by the Republican flag.

United States Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, promises 10,000 majority in that State for Grant in November.

AGRICULTURAL.

New Machines at the Rochester State Fair.

At the State Fair, Rochester, there were several new and valuable inventions on exhibition which have recently been brought out, and which possess sufficient merit for more than a passing notice. In our review of the exhibition, we propose to give the readers of the Times an idea of their chief features.

Shirley's Rake and Elevator

Is an implement on two wheels to be attached to the rear end of a wagon, or cart, for raking and elevating hay on the load. A set of large and long spring-steel teeth rake the hay, while a system of elevators takes it as fast as it is gathered and drops it on the rear end of the load. Among the large number of this kind of agricultural implements, this one, manufactured by Hutchens & Stanton, of Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., seems to approximate the nearest a satisfactory success of any that we have met with. It is certainly an improvement over some other machines that were spoken of as valuable labor-saving implements.

Horace Baker, also of Cortland, showed another style of hay raker and loader, quite different in its construction and mechanical arrangement, for accomplishing the same result. The correct way to determine the merit of such implements is to test them, side by side, in gathering and elevating hay, just as the machines must be employed during the haying season.

Potato Diggers.

There was the greatest variety of potato diggers that we have ever before seen in one collection. But, strange to relate, not a single one in all the list can be relied upon for digging potatoes with the same confidence that farmers depend on the common plow, or on reapers and mowers. Manufacturers claim that their diggers will operate in a most satisfactory manner in digging potatoes on all kinds of ground. But they will not. Fortunes have been expended in the development and manufacture of potatoe diggers, and yet the most perfect diggers will not operate with satisfactory success, except under certain favorable circumstances. There is such an immense amount of soil to be worked over in digging a single row of potatoes, that it is found exceedingly difficult to construct a machine with which two horses can dig and separate all the potatoes in that row without exerting all their available force. A good potato digger is a machine that is greatly needed, and whoever is so successful as to invent a digger that will operate as well in the potato field as the reaper does in the harvest field, cannot fail to gain an independent fortune, and also to receive the honor of being a benefactor of the human family. When a reliable digger is brought out, we shall take great pleasure in informing the world who is the successful inventor.

Corn-Husking Machines.

There were three power huskers on the ground, all of which operated much on the same general principle. One was entered by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, one by H. L. Emery & Son, and the largest, by S. B. Kenyon & Co., Worcester, Mass. The two first were tested by horse power at husking; and the clean ears of corn lying near the machines, assured the visitors that the huskers were capable of doing satisfactory work. The last-named machine was tested only by hand, although there was a driving pulley and fly-wheel to adapt it to horse or steam power. This husker stripped the ears beautifully, when turned by a crank. The stalk with the ears attached are fed butts first, into the husker, just as fodder is passed through a fodder cutter. By means of several systems of rollers revolving towards each other—two by two—all the silk and pieces of husk are neatly and quickly stripped off; and the clean ears are deposited in a basket, while the stalks are all dropped in gavels ready for binding. Every part appears as durable as iron and wood can render the working parts.

Cracker and Biscuit Machines.

Kingsbury & Davis, of Rochester, N. Y., exhibited two machines—the only ones entered—for rolling out the dough, cutting out and stamping crackers and biscuit, with surprising rapidity. One man turns the iron rollers which are neatly polished, and which can be adjusted to allow a sheet of dough of any desired thickness to pass between them. At every revolution, a system of cutters and stamps cut and stamp the dough into crackers of beautiful form. Every part of this machine was neatly made of polished iron; and by a momentary change, the parts can be adjusted to cut crackers from three-fourths of an inch in diameter to three inches, with astonishing rapidity. The unbaked crackers are then removed to the oven, on a broad and thin wooden shovel, sufficiently large to bear from 100 to 200 crackers at once. This labor-saving machine would do the work of twenty women when operated by a boy.

Adjustable Wheel-Tire Tightener.

This valuable device was shown by James Orr, of Mechanicsburg, Penn. It consists simply of an iron bolt, having a left-handed screw on one end, and a right-handed one on the other end, placed in the open joint of the fellies of a carriage-wheel. As the fellies shrink and the tire becomes loose, by turning the bolt or bolts, the tire may soon be made as tight on the fellies as if it had just been set. "Old Time," that impartial arbiter of every thing meritorious or worthless, must give his indorsement of the excellence of this device before it will be safe to publish to the world that such an arrangement for tightening wagon-tires is superior to the usual method.

Benham's Dairy Balance.

A. B. Benham, McClean, N. Y., showed a very useful device for any one who makes good butter, for determining, at a glance, the proper proportion of salt required for even churning of butter. The quantity of butter churned at any time is placed on a small platform, while a small salt-dish rests on the opposite end of the scales, which are so neatly adjusted that when a sufficient quantity of salt to mingle with the butter—one ounce per pound—is put into the bowl, the butter and the salt will exactly balance each other. Every dairyman and dairywoman will find such a device an article of great convenience for aiding in determining exactly how much salt should be mingled with every churning. It is not protected by letters patent. Every dairyman can avail himself of its advantages.

The Union Grist Mill.

This is a portable farm mill, entered by the "Union Portable Grist-Mill Company" of Buffalo, N. Y., for grinding wheat, buckwheat, and all kinds of coarse grain. The mills on exhibition were driven by steam, and they did beautiful work. The grinding surfaces are made of the very hardest steel, and after one set of plates is worn out another set may be supplied, at an expense of only a few dimes. This valuable portable farm mill cannot fail to meet a want long felt by the farming community, especially when grist mills are at a distance. A small water wheel, a small steam engine, or a two-horse power, will grind grain at the rate of four to eight bushels per hour. The small size is adapted to hand power, with which a man or boy can grind a small grist at night, when he has nothing to do, sooner than he can go to mill, thus saving all the toll, which is an important item in grinding grain, when millers keep the grist and return only the toll.

Planter, Harrow and Cultivator.

Johnson Letson, New-Brunswick, N. J., exhibited a pulverizing implement for digging up and pulverizing the soil without plowing it. Those who may be particularly interested in learning the peculiar form of this implement can communicate with the proprietors and receive an illustrated circular, as it is difficult to give a fair idea of its construction in the Times without a wood-cut.

Centre-Board Winch.

Hammond, Pennock & Co., of Oswego, N. Y., exhibited a new arrangement for elevating or lowering the centre-board of a boat, which was thought to be a valuable invention, as the windlass is operated by a worm and pinion, instead of gearing.

The Geiser Separator.

This new machine, shown by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, is certainly one of the most remarkable threshers that was ever introduced. The cylinder is made with spikes, similar to an ordinary thresher, but there is no apron and no sieves. The chaff moves down an inclined platform over cast-iron scolloped rollers, through which there is a uniform blast of air, which cleans the grain without wasting scarcely a kernel. The blast is self-regulating; it is almost impossible to overload the fan. When the blast is too heavy the blinds will close automatically, and they will also open when the blast is deficient. This wonderful paragon of simplicity and of efficiency was put in operation on the Fair grounds, and the threshing was done in the most satisfactory manner, and with greater rapidity than it can be done with other threshers. This new thresher was driven by Wheeler & Melick's "triple-gear power," which has been made from an entirely new set of patterns, and which ran like a newly-oiled whirligig, and seemed to possess superior merit on account of its great durability and neatness of mechanism. This is certainly a valuable and desirable improvement in threshing machines.

Steel-Tooth Sulkey Rake.

There was a long array of horse-rakes, all of which were good. But we noticed no important improvement, except Hollingsworth's Rake, exhibited by Adriance & Co., of Auburn, which received the gold medal. This is a steel-toothed rake, and in every respect a superior implement. Any boy that can manage a horse can work it with comparative ease while riding in the seat. Each tooth is entirely independent of the other. Besides this, the rake was provided with a track-board at each end, to prevent the hay from getting tangled in the wheels. No other horse-rake possessed this valuable fixture.

H. N. Tracy, of Essex Junction, Vt., exhibited the only specimen of Warner's revolving sulkey rake that was on exhibition. Since last season some valuable improvements have been added to this revolver.

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

The Third Discourse of Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer at Christ Church, Fifth-avenue.

"But there were false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. And many shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of."—2 Peter, ii., 1st and 2d verses.

In fulfillment of this prophecy many heresies have arisen and swarmed around Christianity. Each has had its venomous sting. But there are three monstrous forms of the brood, before which all the others are quite insignificant. The first of these was Arianism; the second was Protestantism; and the third is modern "Criticism," represented by STRAUSS, RENAN, COLENSO and others. All other forms of heresy struck at the superstructure and pinnacles of Christianity, but these three enormous heresies have their bad preëminence because they struck or strike at her very foundations. For if, as I showed last time, the Bible rests on the Church, it is no less true that Christianity rests on the double support of the Church and the Bible. Touch either of the two, and her position becomes more than critical, for she must fall. Permit me to change the figure. Christianity stands secure behind two allied armies, viz.: the Church and the Bible. As long as these armies mutually support each other, and neither of them is broken, Christianity is safe. Now, so far as human ingenuity can conceive at present, there are only three ways by which Christianity can be exposed from behind her protection, rendered helpless and slain. First, the Church may be directly attacked; second, the two allied bodies, viz.: the Church and the Bible, may be set in antagonism with each other; or third, the Bible may be directly attacked. Take the first case. The Church, as a visible organic body, as the body mystical of Christ, depends for its very life upon Christ. Destroy the God-man within her, and you have struck down her life; you have reduced her to a dead body, and Christianity will fall. This attack was made by the heresiarch, Arius. This attack was the boldest of the three against Christianity. Suffice it to say, though Christianity was, humanly speaking, in critical position for years, the attack failed. Arius did not intend to take the life of Christianity; but he was none the less an heresiarch for all his good intentions. Now take the second case. As Christianity stood secure behind her two mutually supporting armies, viz.: the Church and the Bible, instead of a direct attack on either army, the two armies could be set fighting each other; and so Christianity become exposed. This was done by Protestantism. This was the meanest mode of attack. I do not say that CALVIN and LUTHER and ZWINGLE and the rest of them intended to destroy Christianity, any more than Arius did. Very far from it. But they were none the less heresiarchs for that. For, brethren, we are looking at the whole movement from a standpoint where we can take in both worlds at once—this world and the world beneath. And we must judge such movements by their logical and historical results, and not merely by the good motives of the men who were engaged in them. It was none the less disastrous to the patient whose eye was put out, that the bungling oculist only sought to remove an irritating particle. We must consider the disastrous effects of the Continental Reformation on the souls of men to-day, if we would get at the other cause that was operating in it besides the men who trod the earth. Protestantism made an ally of the Bible, and with it flew at the Church to destroy her. I do not deny that the Church needed reforming. But a call for reformation is very different from a call for destruction. Satan, however, saw his advantage and picked his men. I do not acquit the obstinacy of the ultra-montanism of the day. It was maddening to the other party; and doubtless Satan had something to do with it. But it was in order that he might use it to fire up Protestantism as his main engine of evil. Suffice it to say, Protestantism, making an ally of the Bible, succeeded, not in reforming the Church, but in attacking and destroying her in many lands. And so we have the sad spectacle of a prostrate Christianity in those lands. The *Evening Post*, in its last evening's issue, in speaking of the "Aspects of Religious Life in Germany," says: "A letter on this subject appears in the *Methodist*, written by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, a leading scholar of his denomination, who has taken great pains to become familiarly acquainted with the domestic and inner life of the people of Germany. He confesses that, after five visits and much careful observation, living in many families, and traveling on foot among the villages, he does not yet fairly understand their religious condition." But, brethren, the rest of the world are beginning to understand it and to brand its cause with the mark it deserves. I continue the quotation: "Their country," says this reverend gentleman, "is studded with antique churches; their history is full of religious achievements; their traditions full of religious legends; their universities rife with religious polemics; but there is apparently no religious life in the heart of the race, if you except the peculiar little parties of Pietists, Moravians and Methodists, who really are exceptional to the whole modern genius of the people. Indifference to all vital religion seems to be a characteristic of the mass of the Germanic race. They appear to have exhausted their old interest in it, after so many struggles and revolutions of opinion and criticism, and now turn away from it as if tired of it, and waiting for something new as a substitute." He thinks that religious indifference is the leading characteristic of the masses, as free-thinking and materialism are of the cultivated classes, and that between them religious life has mostly died out. Few of the men ever go to church, and few religious forms remain in families, while Sunday has become a holiday, on which the bier-garten is the chief place of resort. Alas! that so great and noble a people, rich in art, in poetry, in science, in arms, in all earthly that makes a nation grand, leaving the open lawns of a true Catholicism, should have been led into the trackless forests of Protestantism, and down where those forests conduct into the desolateness and gloom of the valley of infidelity. Brethren, add Switzerland to Germany, and call to mind, as a type-fact of the state of things there, that CALVIN's own parish is in the very dregs of Unitarianism, and that the very pulpit from which that violent man thundered is now occupied by a Rationalist. Add New-England, and count the "Orthodox Congregational" Societies that have gone over as bodies to Unitarianism in the past century, and then count the Unitarian parishes that have gone down to Ultra-Parkerism. There are fossil Unitarians in New-England; there are reactionary Unitarians; but the real thinkers and the great body of the laymen are going where logic points, and are to-day out-Parkering Parker himself in their denial of Christianity. The latter class command, at least, our respect for their consistency. The reactionary class may inspire us with hope; but the fossils are unworthy of mention. Now, brethren, if Unitarianism started simply with the view of teaching a better idea of God than had been taught, but without the slightest design of destroying the Bible, and if it has resulted (as indeed it has) in logically producing a Theodore Parker school of thought destructive of the Bible, then it is very evident that Unitarianism, considered *as a preserver of the Bible*, is a failure. So, equally, if Protestantism started with the view of preserving Christianity, but only of teaching a better system of Christianity than that taught by the Church Catholic, and if it ends logically in destroying fundamental Christian truth, and historically in plunging the vast majority of thinking men, in the lands where it has had sway, into scepticism and mere natural religion, then surely Protestantism *as a system for the preservation of Christianity* is a consummate failure, an awful cheat, a delusion for souls. By all sound logic Protestantism ought to go down into Unitarianism, and then Unitarianism die out in Parkerism and bald Rationalism. Now, if this logical anticipation stood alone, unfortified by historical fact, persons might be justified in feeling that, however fair the logic looked, there might be some flaw in it somewhere. If on the other hand, regardless of any logical anticipation, it had historically happened that peoples, once Protestant, had all somehow or other become Rationalistic, then we might be justified in saying that perhaps it ought not to have been so logically, but that some other cause came in to send them down and out of Christianity. But where logic anticipates the historical issue, and the historical fact confirms the logical anticipation, the case is about closed. If Protestantism has not signally failed in preserving Christianity, then pray where has it succeeded? Don't point me to advance in science and education and invention; all that isn't Protestantism. All that is as consistent with a prevalence of true Catholicism as it is with Protestantism. Nor do I assert that Protestantism was an unmitigated evil. Satan is always ready to give away a sixpence worth of good, if under the cover of such generosity he can gain a dollar's worth of evil. Then, again, do not regard me as condemning persons. There is a difference between condemning persons and condemning their systems. Persons are to be judged by their motives; systems by their results. To stab Christianity to the heart was the very last thing CALVIN and LUTHER intended to do. But that the result of their principles is logically, and has been historically, what I state, is patent. That there will be some, creatures of prejudice and blind as bats, and that there will be others, moved by social and public position, who will not see all this, and who will either be provoked at the assertion that Protestantism has failed, or will for a time pass the matter over with a supercilious smile, is to be expected. They are to be pitied. They do not know the earthquake forces that are working under them. For I am stating to you, brethren, simply what thousands upon thousands, (I do not exaggerate,) here and across the water, have been feeling for a long time—namely, that Protestantism is Satan clothed in the garments of light. Brethren, you are going to see Unitarianism grow into a large body; for it is destined to fatten and grow huge for a time on the carcass of dying Trinitarian Protestantism. The mission of Unitarianism as a destroyer is not yet closed on earth.

Thus Arianism attacked one of the foundations of Christianity, viz.: the Church. Protestantism set the two foundations, viz., Bible and Church, a-knocking against each other. I repeat, so far as human ingenuity can at present conceive, only one more really great heretical antagonist to Christianity is possible, namely, an antagonist that shall make a direct assault on the Bible. This last assault has now been commenced by the Critical School of France, Germany and England. If the first was the boldest attack, and the second the meanest, this third and last is the most intellectual and respectable. Arianism is dead, (for modern Unitarians are not Arians;) Protestantism is dying by inches, and "Criticism" is rising to be our real, robust and dangerous foe. The rise of the "Critical School" is not strange. Alas, poor Protestantism, that very Private Judgment, which she summoned up to rush at and destroy the Church, now made strong by exercise and bold by petting and encouragement, turns to tear her Bible with its talons, and prey upon her own bosom. The very rise of these two determined and already large schools, viz.: the Catholic and the Infidel Free Thinking, and their common recoil away from Protestantism, the former in the direction of the old defences, where Church and Bible can stand together and impregnable, and the latter in the direction of an earnest, honest but blind clutching after truth, is an additional evidence of the failure of Protestantism as a system. Permit me here to quote the language of a late English article which I read day before yesterday, and which is in exact accord with what I have said in this course of sermons. "There can be," the writer says, "only Catholic Christianity and rationalism; only those who fall back on that point of Church authority abandoned at the Reformation, or those who seek out a new basis for the reconstruction of religion. That a few will hold on still to what is demonstrably untenable is only what is to be expected. But it will be only those mentally incapacitated for realizing the weakness of their position, or those who allow their reason to be distorted by their prejudice. The vast majority of intelligent persons are already convinced that Christianity must have some other hold-fast than Scripture alone, if the Faith is not to be swept away into the ocean of unbelief."

One of the most noteworthy signs of the times is a widespread yearning for unity. Catholics both in England and America are holding out the olive-branch to the Methodists; and other analogous movements are taking place both in Rome and in the Greek Church. I have already called your attention to the fact that while Protestantism has no common creed, the Catholic Church, however her parts may differ from each other, has, underneath those differences, a common creed, a common ministry, and common sacraments. For our Church does not assert that there are "only two sacraments;" but that there are two only which are generically necessary to salvation. She gives to the other five the title of "Sacraments" also. Now, here, after all, in this common ministry, faith and sacraments is the sole basis of any unity that is possible in Christendom. It is not necessary that all the parts, Greek, Roman and Anglican, should shape themselves after one precise pattern. This would be a unity of simplicity, not the larger, more developed unity of multiplexity. This would be the unity of the seed, not the great complex unity of the tree. It is not necessary that there be one ritual for all. Men are of different races. There is the ardent Slavonic, the less warm Latin, and the comparatively cold Anglican. Each has his own tastes and instincts, and religious demands. A ritual which, to us, would be glorious with ceremonial, would chill an Eastern, or Greek, to death with its apparent coldness. He needs more to express the same thing than we do. Why should one race of men impose its ritual on another? Our truths are deeper than our rituals. We want no rigid uniformity either in manner or thought in the Catholic Church. Our faith, ministry and sacraments are one already. All that we lack is such modification in doctrine, in each of the parts, as will enable a restoration of intercommunion to take place between the three, a mutual recognition again between the brothers of the same one family, and common organic action against the common enemy, the world. We want a recognition of the unity between the parts; not an absorption of either part into another. Excessive legislation on small points, the miserable desire to be perpetually tinkering, and over-sensitiveness on minor differences, have been the vices of the Church Catholic. We forget that there is a great body of general health in her, which will in time throw off poisonous secretions if the latter are let quietly alone. But all this brings me to another point. I showed in the second sermon of this course, that while Protestantism gets the Church from the Bible, Catholicism gets the Bible from the Church. But their ideas are radically different as to what the Church is. The Protestant notion is, that "a Church is an aggregation of individuals who hold in common a certain theological system gathered out of the Scripture." Thus the basis of their unity is intellect. With them Sacraments are not, as we are taught by our Prayer Book, instruments by the which God doth work invisibly in us; but they are rather "seals and pledges of a grace that has already been given." Protestantism makes "an intellectual process called faith, and a mental conviction called apprehension of Christ by faith, to be the means of effecting a union between the individual and Christ." Therefore, it were a mere form to baptize infants. But with Catholicism, on the other hand, the Church is not a mere aggregation of intellectually consenting individuals, each of whom has passed through this intellectual process and had this mental conviction. But the Church is a living body, having a corporate head; a visible body with an invisible life. That life, that soul of the Church is Christ. He moves over the earth in His Body mystical, and is as really present, and acting, and speaking, to-day in that Body, as He was 1,800 years ago, when He was on earth in His Body natural. We call you to no mere intellectual consenting with a Being of long ago. We call you to no mere memory of a Being who passed away 1,800 years ago. Catholicism has not lost Christ into the past. She still has Him. She gives you the very Being at whose feet St. Mary sat. He is here now in His Body mystical, still going forth to you, still ready to feed you. With Catholicism the members of the Body mystical are grafted into Its divine life by the sacrament of baptism, which was divinely appointed to that end; and they partake of Its divine life unto their spiritual development, through its means of grace, and especially Its Blessed Eucharist. Catholicism holds that the union with Christ thus supernaturally effected by God in baptism, is "irrespective of any exercise of the intellect, but is a free gift of God," where there is no bar; and that, therefore, infants may and should be baptized. Thus the Catholic is a spiritual not an intellectual system. Its basis of unity is Christ, and not man's intellect. The Catholic, I say, holds that Christ is really within the Church, and that life and truth are to spread from Him through His Body Mystical on earth. Furthermore the Catholic holds that "in order to the extension and communication of this spiritual life and grace, our Lord appointed a ministry in His Church, whose office is to administer the means of grace to its members; and that He appointed the Apostles to this office with power to transmit their commission to others in an orderly way, as the needs of the Body required," and so on till the end of time. This is another distinction between Catholicism and Protestantism. I take it I need do no other than simply refer you to your Prayer Book, and leave you to decide whether our Church is Protestant or Catholic. In conclusion. "The Church has authority in matters of faith," says the Prayer Book. "Nay," says Protestantism, "the individual judgment hath authority in matters of faith; and if one of our Churches does not harmonize in its faith with my notions, I have a perfect right to shake off the dust from my feet at its doors, and go forth and organize another 'Church.'" And so he has, brethren; so he has; we don't deny that. One human institution is as good as another, and all together, so far as the salvation of souls five hundred years hence is concerned, are not worth the paper their constitutions and long declarations of doctrine are written upon. It doesn't take many centuries for the whole pack of them to tumble over each other down into the valley of oblivion. So he has, I repeat, a perfect right to go forth and organize another "Church." And thus we have a "Church" organized by LUTHER, and another "Church" organized by CALVIN, and another "Church" organized by CAMPBELL, and another "Church" organized by GEO. FOX, and a great many others, organized by I know not whom. But in the language of a venerable presbyter of Massachusetts, "I have somewhere read that the Church was organized by Christ." Such persons overlook the very gist of the whole matter. Christ Jesus is still on earth in his Body Mystical. Private judgment is all very well and proper so long as God keeps silence. Let it have full rein. But when Jesus himself speaks through his Body Mystical, it is time for private judgment to yield and be a little humble.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A POOR MAN.—On Wednesday evening RUDOLPH KLUGER, a German, committed suicide in his room in the tenement-house No. 421 Ninth-avenue, by hanging himself with a cord to a nail in the wall. Before the fact was discovered, life was entirely extinct. Poverty is believed to have furnished the motive for the commission of the fatal act. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold the necessary inquest to-day.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' CLUB.—The regular weekly exhibition of fruits took place yesterday at the rooms No. 245 Broadway. Some choice specimens of pears and grapes were shown, introducing all the well-known varieties. Subsequently a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Club took place, and the subject of fruits and their culture was discussed at considerable length.

BRIEF ITEMS.—GEO. H. CHATTERTON, of No. 202 Seventh-avenue, fell from a tree near No. 12 West Washington-place and sustained severe injuries....WM. EDITT, a plumber, was severely injured by a quantity of earth caving in on him while making repairs at No. 184 Ludlow-street....There were three alarms of fire yesterday, none of which caused any damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT.—In the City Court, (before Judge THOMPSON and a jury,) yesterday, AMELIA LOUGHLIN brought an action against one JOHN HALL to recover damages in the sum of $2,000 for alleged ill-treatment, which resulted in miscarriage. The plaintiff was employed as a domestic in the family of defendant, and the allegation was that he beat and kicked her until she became insensible, and that in consequence of this treatment a miscarriage took place. On the part of the defence it was denied that there had been ill-treatment used, and that Mr. HALL merely endeavored to get the woman out of the house, she having refused to leave and pretended to faint, in order to carry her point. There was also testimony submitted to the effect that when the complainant was engaged and first went to the house, she stated that she had been injured by falling on the ice. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

A WHISKY CASE.—The case of WILLIAM McDONALD, who is charged with having sold whisky without paying the revenue, came up before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. Deputy Collector HOFF testified that he served a distraint on the defendant in August last. MARTIN McDONALD, father of the defendant, testified that the latter was under 21 years of age; that the establishment carried on by young McDONALD was owned by him (witness) until April last, and that he had a license while he occupied it. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 13th inst.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Detective FROST, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested a colored girl named GRACE ANN MIDDLETON, aged 17 years, on the charge of having stolen about $200 worth of jewelry from the house of Mr. C. E. ESTES, at No. 201 Washington-street. The prisoner was employed in the family of Mr. ESTES as domestic, and the theft was committed during their absence last week, but was not discovered until Monday. None of the property has been recovered. The accused was locked up to answer.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last a man named MICHAEL MURTAGH left his home in Underhill-avenue, near Bergen-street, for the purpose of going to Red Hook Point. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in the river at the foot of Atlantic-street. It is supposed that he fell from some dock in the South Brooklyn section of the city, and that his body floated with the tide to the place where it was found. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN GEAR.—MICHAEL and PETER GATES (brothers) were arrested yesterday by Sergt. ROGERS, of the Central Office, on the charge of being the parties who maltreated Officer GEAR at Bath, L. I., on the night of Aug. 19. On the night in question the officer had ejected a number of parties from a hotel at that place, and subsequently two of the number (supposed to be the GATES) dogged his footsteps as he left, and beat him in a cruel manner about the head. The prisoners were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly before 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rectifying establishment of Mr. ALEX. TRIPPLES, in Commerce, near Richard-street, South Brooklyn. The flames were extinguished, however, before they had made any great headway. Damage to stock about $500. The building was damaged to the amount of some $300; fully insured. The fire was of accidental origin.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—Mr. WM. DUSENBURY, residing at No. 45 High-street, was yesterday relieved of a wallet containing $108, by some pickpocket, who escaped without detection. Upon returning home, Mr. DUSENBURY also discovered that his house had been entered by a sneak thief and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel.

PARADE OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The parade of this regiment, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, was postponed indefinitely, in consequence of the non-delivery of all of the new uniforms. A "reception" of the officers took place last evening at the arsenal in Portland-avenue, and was quite a brilliant affair.

THE CITY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS will meet this evening, to fill vacancies which have occurred in the lists (previously reported) of Inspectors of Canvassers of Election.

CITY COURT CALENDAR, THIS DAY.—Nos. 77, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.

NEW-JERSEY.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—A man named HUGH MORRISEY, residing near the reservoir in Hudson City, was arraigned before Recorder ALDRIDGE yesterday forenoon, charged with committing a felonious assault upon Officer TAHN. The officer had arrested MORRISEY on a charge of severely beating his wife. While on the way to the Station-house the prisoner knocked the officer down, wrenched away his club, and, drawing a knife, swore he would take the officer's life. Previous to being taken into custody, the prisoner threatened to take the life of JOHN WILEY. The accused was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JERSEY CITY POLICE COURT.—EDWARD SMITH, aged 19, was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday morning, charged with reckless driving, and running over JOSEPH NOBLE, aged 3 years, but without causing material injury. Fined $5. CHAS. HART, a sneak thief, for stealing a new door mat from No. 68 Grand-street, was sent up for trial. ROBERT BALDWIN, aged 16, arrested on a charge of stealing a small sum of money from the store of Mr. MORRISEY, in Norwood, Bergen County, was sent to that county for trial.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—While a civil case was being proceeded with, Wednesday afternoon, in the Hudson County Court, a lad named ROBINSON was called on to give evidence. To test his competency as a witness, Judge BEDLE catechized him as to what he had learned in Sunday School, and to one of the Judge's questions, "Where do bad people go to after they die?" the verdant youth promptly replied: "I did not go as far as that yet, sir." The Court gave him some information, and then allowed his testimony to be taken.

PICKPOCKETS.—Wednesday evening, as the passengers on the 6:30 ferry-boat from the foot of Cortlandt-street were landing on the Jersey City side, Mr. HENRY HEIDENHEIM, of No. 65 Morris-street, Jersey City, had his pocket picked of a gold-case hunting watch, valued at $100. Two other gentlemen on the same boat, whose names were not ascertained, lost their wallets, one containing $35 and the other $20.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the First Assembly Democratic Convention—First and Second Wards, Jersey City—met on Wednesday night and unanimously nominated Hon. LEON ABBETT for Assembly from that district.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Monday night the stable of ISAAC H. SHOMAKER, at Carlsted, Bergen County, was broken open and two valuable sets of silver-plated harness were stolen.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J.; Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Bacon and Dwight, JJ., in Room of Supervisors, New County Court-house. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Carroll vs. Cone.
257—Winkler vs. Lathaner.
[illegible]—Ellis vs. Jones.
258—Hyatt vs. Trustees of Village of Rondout.
259—Thorn vs. Brewer.
260—Taylor et al. vs. Root et al.
262—Levy vs. Nicholas.
263—The People ex rel. Cook vs. Bd. of Police.
264—Kuender vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
265—Tucker vs. Grimm.
266—Marsh vs. Falker.
267—Martin vs. Wart.
268—Park Bank vs. Tilton.
269—Kingston Bank vs. Eltinge.
270—Fay vs. Ames.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer and Short Causes.

Nos.
3335—Thurman vs. Reed.
3667—Gardner vs. Morrissey, &c.
4217—Pendergast, &c., vs. Davenport.
4283—Disosway et al. vs. Barnett et al.
4551—Backenhorf vs. Hersch.
4595—Ferris vs. Bownes et al.
4731—Wetmore vs. Sanford.
4777—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.
4817—National Ice Co. vs. Stone et al.
5031—U. S. Blasting Oil Co. vs. Sullivan.
5051—Pease et al. vs. Loader.
5071—Whitehouse vs. Hibbard et al.
5063—Brown vs. Boardman.
1977—Wolfsohn vs. Fuecshall.
3553—Butler vs. Merritt et al.
4025—Glarside vs. Caldwell.
4619—Schenck vs. Kelly et al.
4867—Thurber et al. vs. Little.
4909—Bloodgood vs. Organ.
4313—Bloodgood vs. Organ.
4935—Wilmerding et al. vs. Dardonville.
5049—Allen et al. vs. Jast.
5097—Cook et al. vs. Caulkins et al.
4969—Wheeler, &c. vs. Teab.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt.
2577—Selleck vs. Brandon et al.
2819—Isham vs. Phelps et al.
4293—Salters vs. Lockwood.
4337—Morton et al. vs. Watts et al.
4423—Pratt vs. Fidelity Ins. Co.
4723—Gross et al. vs. Kissam.
4761—Saniord vs. Nogelles, &c.
4815—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co. vs. Newbrough.
4823—Leverett vs. Elliott et al.
4843—Jerome vs. Romeyer et al.
5037—Hyams vs. Salinger et al.
5055—Shephard vs. Kisch.
506—Jauncey vs. Mott.
1369—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
2135—Hamlin vs. Lowenstein.
3155—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
3613—Shaw et al. vs. Deutsch.
3689—Lyon vs. Chase.
3809—Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
4003—Hopkins vs. Mockler.
4049—Levy vs. Moore.
4259—Chapman Slate Co. vs. Cook, &c.
4313—McDaniels vs. Bevins.
4375—Cassidy vs. Ingraham et al.
4517—Fibell vs. National Express Co.
4799—Abbott, &c., vs. Walsh et al.
4809—Johnson vs. Atlantic S. S. Co.
4813—Adler et al. vs. Rosenband.
4825—Mitchell et al. vs. Dearie et al.
4849—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
4987—Cressey vs. Adams.
5135—Haugwout vs. Gay.
5065—Wilmerding vs. Wolf.
5111—Gabler vs. Claffy.
5267—Hewes et al. vs. Barnets et al.
5319—Coleman et al. vs. Crane.
5481—Raper vs. Park Mills Mfg. Co.
5611—Springam et al. vs. Posner.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Masset et al.
4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
4112—Cook vs. Feyn et al.
4522—Nason et al. vs. Thomas.
4862—Doherty vs. Balch.
4968—Ross vs. Clow.
4982—Williams vs. Bendall et al.
5046—Pease et al. vs. Loader.
4758—Whittemore vs. Kimball.
4340—Jacob vs. Balin.
4464—Straub vs. Milleman.
4484—Birdseye et al. vs. Monitor Horse-shoe Co.
4704—Bartlett vs. Levi.
4926—Pendlebury vs. Ely.
4950—Caillingworth vs. Sarner.
5024—Detmold, &c., vs. Stann.
5028—Bean vs. Hall.
5032—Kobbs et al. vs. Dardonville.
5082—Wilmerding et al. vs. Same.
5081—Archer et al. vs. Puncheon et al.
5098—Stern vs. Schuster.
5008—Low vs. Garcett.
4472—Herbert vs. Cromwell et al.
2781½—Cox vs. Kiernan.
4202—Peetsch vs. Hedden.
4208—Riston vs. Kisler.
4164—McCarthy et al. vs. McCaffrey.
4306—McConnell vs. Pyne.
4066—Willis vs. Meyer.
2128—Pilson vs. Copcutt.
2414—Thomson vs. Mulvany.
2804½—Clayton vs. Smith.
3238—Bliss vs. Leyr.
3272—Massey vs. Coleman.
3414—Bracken vs. Janeway.
3566—Bradley vs. Lavallette.
3342—Chace vs. Cushing.
4030—First National Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Walker.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
4352—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
4380—Kopper vs. Moore.
4524—Fourth National Bank of New-York vs. North Amer. Steamship Co.
4594—Woodruff vs. Dorman.
4600—Benedict vs. Roberts.
4732—Tuthill vs. Van Winkle.
4736—Graham vs. Hackett.
4748—Wood vs. Ree.
4788—Frazier vs. McClenachy.
4798—Schultz vs. McMahon.
4914—Fitch vs. Whelan.
4916—Story vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.
4920—Devlin vs. Bristol.
4960—Washington Iron Works vs. Lloyd et al.
4964—Speiman vs. Smith.
4968—Browning vs. Laney.
4976—Potter vs. Heyman.
4978—Carter vs. Doremus.
5052—Russell vs. Sanborn.
5060—Meyer vs. Lester.
5076—McQuaid vs. Redmond.
5214—Pitt vs. Kerwin.
5234—Greve vs. Grassman.
5238—Washington Iron Works vs. Simonson.
5340—Goodrich vs. Hoskins.
5344—Crass vs. Lincoln.
5354—Greve vs. Grassman.
5516—Baker vs. Watson.
5530—Power vs. Pooley.
5581—Behring vs. Hacoker.
5588—Hessberg vs. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
46—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
47—Merchant vs. Miles Manuf'g Co.
[illegible]—Graham vs. Brown.

Issues of Law and Fact.

115—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Company.
116—Seely vs. Wright.
117—Coit vs. Campbell.
118—Goulding vs. Blossom.
119—Murphy vs. Duncan.
120—Henning vs. Atlantic Insurance Co.
121—Thompson vs. Bogert.
122—Kosien vs. Kesler.
[illegible]—Von Berg vs. Finch.
[illegible]—Beamish vs. Woodbridge.
[illegible]—Meller vs. Haller.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Altmeyer.
[illegible]—Lyon vs. Treadwell.
[illegible]—Thompson vs. Gant.
[illegible]—Savage vs. Kane.
[illegible]—Judin vs. Christie.
[illegible]—Gardner vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

97—Meyer vs. Parks.
101—Secor vs. Bergen.
103—Allen vs. Jost.
107—Curran vs. Luddington.
108—Valentine vs. Luddington.
[illegible]—Ross, &c., vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Stevens vs. Carhart.
[illegible]—Baker vs. Lord.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
210—Cranston vs. Mowrey.
312—Coleman vs. Carroll.
314—Kammerer vs. Walker.
316—Tierney, &c., vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.
320—Weil et al. vs. Bourdon et al.
324—Heitbecker vs. Spear et al.
[illegible]—Caniff vs. Von Hofe.
[illegible]—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.
342—Towle vs. Am. Tel. Co et al.
344—Murphy vs. Lester.
350—Auferman vs. Atl. and Pac. R. R. Co.
352—Briggs vs. Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va.
356—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
358—Cook vs. Middlefield Fire and B. Stone Co.
364—Minor vs. Mott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Farrens vs. Martins.
285—McCahill vs. Seeberger.
290—Moore vs. Jardine.
[illegible]—Jarvis vs. Reis.
[illegible]—Bowers vs. Barnum.
[illegible]—Collenberg vs. Hartman.
298—Moynagh vs. Moore.
299—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Schmidt vs. Trebert.
300—Lewis vs. Crowley.
301—Jameson vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
302—Bryan vs. Corlies.
302—Medley vs. Blood.
304—Hall vs. Heckscher.
305—Mooney vs. Garland.
306—Nat. S. Nav. Co. vs. Clare.
315—Harrison vs. Spratt.
316—George vs. The Judd L. and S. Co.
317—Campbell vs. Reppeller.
318—Van Houtan vs. Brosnert.
320—Jevezet vs. Haeuser.
321—Buchanan vs. Sly.
322—Bloom vs. Maenel.
323—Same vs. Same.
325—Reinhardt vs. Ullman.
326—Ross vs. Smith.
327—Montgomery vs. Franklin.
328—Fregan vs. Eppenheimer.
329—S. Brass Co. vs. Perlmutter.
331—Cone vs. Meyers.
332—Benedict vs. Jones.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE SPANISH LAND GRANTS—THE CAVASOS CLAIM—ADVERSE POSSESSION—EVIDENCE.

Cavasos vs. Trevino and Cobb.—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

The plaintiff in error brought an action in the Court below to try the title to the real estate in controversy between the parties, and to recover possession. There were numerous defendants. The suit was dismissed, or judgment by default rendered as to all of them but the two who are before us as defendants in error. The plaintiff sought to recover an undivided third of the premises, which are claimed to be a part of the tract known as the Angostodero, "and the potrero of the Esperitu Santo grant," situated between the Arroyo Colorado on the north, the Rio Grande on the south, and extending from a thick wood on the west to the lagunes of the sea on the east. The real controversy between the parties was as to the locality of the eastern boundary-line of this tract. The land in controversy lies between that boundary as claimed by the defendants in error, and the sea and lagunes communicating with the sea. The plaintiff deraigned title by a grant from the authorities of New Spain, of the 26th of September, 1781; to Jose Salvador, de La Garza, containing 59 leagues and 11¾ cabellerias of land. The defendants claimed under a grant made by the authorities of the State of Tamaulipas, by a title of possession issued to Ignaces Trevino, on the 26th of February, 1829, and confirmed by a final title issued by the Governor on the 29th of May, in the same year. The defendants insisted that the western boundary of the land embraced in this grant was the same as the eastern boundary of the tract granted to de la Garza, as they alleged the boundary to be, while, according to the plaintiff's claim, all the land granted to Trevino was included in the prior grant to de la Garza. [The instructions to the jury by the Court below are incorporated in the opinion, but are not here given.] The plaintiff moved for judgment, *non obstante veredicto*, for so much of the premises in controversy as lies east of the line established by the verdict, and west of the line of 1828, being a gore, containing, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, about nine leagues of land. The Court overruled the motion, and the plaintiff excepted. Exceptions were also taken by the plaintiff to the admission and to the exclusion of testimony, which will be stated specifically when we come to consider them. It is insisted by the plaintiff in error that the Court erred in construing the documentary evidence relating to the eastern boundary of the Esperitu Santo grant, and that it adopted the theory of the defendants. We do not so understand the charge as to the latter point. It is somewhat confused both in thought and language, but its general effect is clear. It left the question to the jury to be determined according to the evidence, without any controlling instructions upon the subject. They might, consistently with the charge, have found the line claimed by either party to be the true one. If any error was committed by the Court against the plaintiff, it was in not recognizing, as matter of law, the line insisted upon by her, instead of submitting the question to the jury. Did the Court err in withholding this recognition in the charge? The denunciation and the identification of the line by the witnesses, describe it as bounded on the coast by the lagunes of the sea. The most important testimony is the survey, the facts attending it, and the subsequent links in the chain of title. The survey was made with great care and formality. It commenced at a watering-place on the Rio Grande, in the south-west corner of the tract. The first link was run 584 cords down the river to a slough, near a tank, which was filled from the river during high water. This slough was designated "a natural landmark," and the denunciant was ordered to place there an artificial monument. From this point, the next day, the second line was run due north. At the end of 206 cords the surveyor came to the head of one of the "lagunes of the sea;" others were seen to the east. Having gone around the first and others that succeeded, following always the north course, the line reached a little pocket, or meadow, made by the lagunes. They were found to extend to the lagunes madres, which were formed by the Arroyo Colorado. Having reached the lagunes madres, and there being nothing before them but water, the surveyor there terminated the line of that day, which was found to be 998 cords in the whole in length. "The bend, or little pocket, before mentioned," it is said, "remained as a natural landmark." An artificial one was also placed there. Owing to natural obstacles, the other two boundary lines were designated without actually running them, the last one terminated at the beginning corner. According to the rule of the Spanish law, where a survey is intended to bound on a stream a straight line was run from the beginning point to its termination at the slough, and the quantity of land in the bends of the river were ascertained by computation without actual measurement. The slough was about five leagues from the mouth of the river. If it were intended that the eastern boundary should be the shore of the sea, and of the lagunes connected with it, why was the first line terminated at the slough, and why was a line run due north from there? Why was not the first line extended to the mouth of the river, or to a point nearer to it, and a line run thence to the north? The lagunes of the sea, and not the shore of the sea, is called for as the boundary on that side. The proof shows that those lagunes could form such a boundary only in part. There is no controversy that the Rio Grande is the south boundary. The proof shows, also, that from the mouth of that river north it is several miles to the Bon Chico, which is the first lagune found there. For the intervening distance the shore of the sea, and not the lagunes of the sea, must be the boundary according to the claim of the plaintiff in error. There is nothing which shows that the land lying between the east line as run, and the shore of the sea, and of the lagunes communicating with the sea, was included in the computation, or that the grantee had not his full quantity without it. The Attorney of the Treasury advised the granting of the "fifty-nine Sitios de Ganadas mayor, and eleven and a half cabellerias of the potrero Esperitu Santo, under the natural outlines which the surveys state." The grant itself was of the same quantity of land specified in the same terms, "within the limits of the colony of New-Santander, and not exceeding its natural boundaries." In construing this grant the attendant and surrounding circumstances at the time it was made, are competent evidence for the purpose of placing the Court in the same situation, and giving it the same advantages for construing the paper which were possessed by the actors themselves. The object and effect of such evidence are not to contradict or vary the terms of the instrument, but to enable the Court to arrive at the proper conclusion as to its meaning and the understanding and intention of the parties. Viewing the subject in this light, we cannot say that the legal effect of the grant is to carry the eastern boundary of the grant to the line contended for by the plaintiff in error. Whether of itself it fixes that boundary, as is insisted by the defendants in error, is a question which in this case is not necessary to determine. It is enough to say that the instructions on the subject given to the jury were as favorable to the plaintiff as she was entitled to ask. If there was error it was not against her. There is nothing of which she has a right to complain. The quantity of land specified, as well as the boundaries named, and the survey made, is to be considered. It is by their mutual light that the proper conclusion is to be reached. Together, we think, they leave little room for doubt as to the intention and effect of the grant. The finding of the jury that line surveyed was the east line of the Esperitu Santo grant, renders what was said by the Court as to adverse possession and the presumption of a grant, immaterial in the case. Right or wrong, those instructions could have done the plaintiff no injury, and they constitute no ground for disturbing the verdict and judgment. The instruction given as to the acquiescence of the parties in respect to the line run for a long period, was correct. The practical interpretation which the parties, by their conduct, have given to a written instrument, in cases like this, is always admitted, and is entitled to weight. There is no better test of the intention of the instrument. None are less likely to be mistaken. There is no danger of too large an admission. Safer testimony can hardly be presented in relation to any transaction occurring in human affairs. The motion for a judgment *non obstante veredicto* assumed as correct a construction of the grant, the opposite of the views we have expressed. We think it was properly overruled. Upon the trial the defendants offered in evidence a copy of the record of the original proceedings relating to the Santa Isabel, San Martin and Buena Vista grants, in surveying which it became necessary to ascertain and fix the east line of the Esperitu Santo grant. The plaintiff objected to the admission of this testimony, upon the ground that at the time of the recordation of the documents, there was no law which authorized them to be recorded. This objection was overruled, and the plaintiff excepted. The defendants then proved the genuineness of the signature of Domingo de la Garza, and that he was Alcalde of Matimoras in 1829. They also proved the signatures of the assisting witnesses, and that they were dead. The plaintiff then objected to the admission of the testimony upon the further grounds that the document did not appear to be the first copy or testimony issued to the interested party; that it was not proved to be a true or compared copy of the original protocol, and because it did not appear that the original protocol was duly signed by the proper officer. These objections were also overruled, and the plaintiff excepted. The questions thus presented are to be decided by the light of the statutory provisions of the State of Texas, which bear upon the subject. We have carefully examined those to which our attention has been called. They are found in Articles 745, 2,754, 2,758, 2,787, 2,800, in *Hartley's Digest*. The result is that we are satisfied that the testimony was properly admitted. It could serve no useful purpose, and would greatly extend this opinion to go into a full examination of the subject. We deem it sufficient to announce the conclusion at which we have arrived. The defendants next offered in evidence a copy, proved to be correct, from a paper on file in the archives of the City of Mexico, purporting to be a conveyance from Maria Francisco Cavasos to Miguel Paredes. The plaintiff objected to its admission, because it did not appear that Francesco Cavasos had ever executed the instrument, or authorized the instrument to be executed for her. We do not deem it necessary to examine the subject in the light of the Spanish law, to which my attention has been called. As the case was before the jury when the evidence was closed, we think it was entirely immaterial. Its admission or rejection could not change the result. If improperly admitted—a point which we do not consider it necessary to consider—it did the plaintiff no injury and, therefore, constitutes no reason for reversing the judgment. The power of attorney made by Prieto to Trevino, the will made by Trevino under that authority, and the conveyance by Prieto to De la Garza, offered in evidence by the plaintiff, and excluded by the Court, were clearly irrelevant and incompetent. The ruling of the Court was correct. The same remarks apply to the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Tamaulipas, also offered in evidence by the plaintiff. They were properly excluded by the Court. The title papers relating to the grant to Trevino were again objected to by the plaintiff, upon the grounds, 1. That the land which appeared to have been granted by the authorities of Tamaulipas was within the littoral leagues of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and that the approbation or consent of the general Executive of Mexico was not shown. 2. That the grant appeared on its face to be for more than 125,000 square varas. 3. That it appeared in the proceedings that a controversy had arisen during the survey as to the ownership of the land affected thereby, and that it had not been settled in the usual and proper manner, but by the exercise of authority assumed by the executive officers, contrary to the colonization laws of Mexico and Tamaulipas. The Court sustained the first objection, and the documents were excluded as showing a valid grant of land, but were allowed to be read in evidence to show boundary and possession. To this qualified admission of the testimony no exception appears on the record. We need not, therefore, consider the learned and elaborate argument submitted by the counsel for the defendants in error to show that the documents were admissible for all purposes, and that the objections of the plaintiff in error to their admission are untenable. These are all the exceptions to which our attention has been called. We find no error in the record, and the judgment is affirmed.

DE LA CROIX BRANCH OF THE GAINES WILL CASE—THE DUTY OF EXECUTORS CHARGED WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF TWO OR MORE WILLS—THE RECENT OPINIONS IN FAVOR OF MRS. GAINES BECOME UNANIMOUS BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. JUSTICE GRIER'S DISSENTING OPINION.

Maria Clark Gaines vs. F. D. De La Croix et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court: There are points of difference between this case and that of Gaines *vs.* The City of New-Orleans, decided at this term; but, in our opinion, they are not such as to defeat the recovery asked for by the complainant. The controversy concerns the sale of slaves belonging to the succession of Daniel Clark. Daniel Clark died on the 16th day of August, 1813, and his last will not being found, letters testamentary on the will of 1811 were granted to Richard Relf, who remained sole executor until 21st of January, 1814, when Beverly Chew was included in the trust. De La Croix made two purchases of slaves of Relf while thus acting as sole executor. The first purchase was on the 16th of October, 1813, and the last on the 11th December, 1813. It is contended by De La Croix that his titles derived from these sales are valid, because he purchased within the year, while the functions of the executors were in full force. This is true, if he purchased in good faith, and the requisites of the law on the subject of the sales of succession property were complied with. The examination of these points, in connection with the decision in the New-Orleans case, will dispose of this case. The last sale conveyed no title, because it was a private one, and was forbidden by law. Executors could only sell at public auction after due advertisement of the property, and the purchase at a forced sale did not acquire a good title, unless the formalities prescribed by law for the alienation of property was observed. (Donelson *vs.* Hull, 7 Martin, 113; 4 Martin, 573.) The bill of sale of Oct. 16, 1813, recites that the property was sold at public auction in conformity to the order of the Register of the Court of Probate. This order is not produced, and it seems the recital of it in the act of sale does not prove it. (Lanfear *vs.* Harper, 13 Annual, 548.) But plaintiff, as executor, did petition the Court of Probate, on the day that letters testamentary were issued to him, for leave to sell the movable and immovable property of the succession, and the order was granted for the sale to take place according to law. It may be the effect of a sale under these circumstances would be to confer a good title, if the purchaser bought in good faith; but De La Croix got the property in bad faith, and the vice of his title cannot be cured even if the sale were in all respects regular; nor can the plea of prescription help it. These sales were made shortly after the death of Clark, when everything connected with his last will was fresh in De La Croix's mind; and he knew the will, under the probate of which he was buying was not the true will of Daniel Clark. The law imposed on him altogether a different line of conduct from what it would have imposed if he had been ignorant of the existence and contents of the will of 1813. It was his duty as one of the executor's under that will, and the tutor of the testator's child—both of which trusts he accepted—to test the question in the Courts of Louisiana whether that will could not be proved and established, although it could not be found. If an earnest effort to do so had been made, can we say that the Courts of that day would not have reached the same conclusion that the Supreme Court of the State did twelve years ago? Every day's delay increased the difficulty of proving its validity, and yet so full was the proof that the Court, as late as 1856, did not hesitate to recognize it. De La Croix doubtless acted on the assumption that as the will of 1813 could not be found, he had a right to buy under the will which was proved. But he risked everything by so doing, for if it should afterward be found, or if not found, established by oral proof, as he bought knowing all about it, he would be considered a buyer in bad faith, and his title would fail. As the will of 1813 is in fact now probated, it relates back and affects him as of the time when he purchased with notice of its existence and contents. It is said he did not know enough about this will to be chargeable with notice. We are sorry to have it to say, that there is full proof to the contrary. He knew the will produced was not the will which Clark had shown to him, because the superscription was different, and he was not named in it as one of the executors, and besides, Clark had told him of a former will, in which Relf and Chew were named as executors. So sure was he that Clarke's last will had in some mysterious way disappeared, that only two days after Clark died he requested the Court of Probate to summon the different notaries of New-Orleans to see if a will posterior to the one produced had not been left with one of them, as he had strong reasons to believe such a will was executed, in which he was interested. If he had acted further on his convictions produced by "these strong reasons," his memory would have been saved from the obloquy which attaches to it, and his estate from considerable loss. It is very clear that De La Croix knew of the existence of the will of 1813, and it is equally clear he knew enough of its contents to be affected with notice. The testimony of Boisfontaine removes from the mind all doubt on the subject. He swears to being present at Clark's house a short time before his death, when Clark took a sealed packet and handed it to La Croix, and said: "My last will is finished; it is in this sealed packet with valuable papers; as you consented, I have made you in it tutor to my daughter. If any misfortune happens to me, will you do for her all you promised me? Will you take her at once from Davis? I have given her all my estates in my will, an annuity to my mother, and some legacies to friends." This information gave all the notice required, as it substantially communicated the contents of the will. It is true De La Croix denied, in 1834, that he knew the contents of this will, but this was after controversy had arisen, and he was interested to sustain the will of 1811. It is a little singular that Clark communicated less freely with De La Croix than with Bellechasse and Pitot; for, besides the trust to execute the will committed to them jointly, he reposed especial confidence in De La Croix by intrusting his child to his care; and yet Bellechasse swears Clark read the will to him and Pitot. Bellechasse and Pitot, as Bellechasse says, believed the real will was suppressed, and the provisional will of 1811 fraudulently substituted in its place. De La Croix must have believed the same thing when he asked for process against the notaries; and he admits that he consented to serve as executor. Now, is it to be believed that these gentlemen, with the responsibilities cast upon them, which they had voluntarily assumed, and under the circumstances attending the execution and disappearance of the will of a man of the wealth and position of Daniel Clark, should never have met and consulted about it and talked over the provisions in it? It would require a credulity not often met with to believe that no such meeting and consultation took place. That the executors of the last will of Daniel Clark and the guardian of his child did not discharge their duties under the will, and had no realizing sense of their nature and extent, cannot be doubted. Whether the failure to act proceeded from indifference, weakness, or something more censurable, we have no means of determining. Be this as it may, in not doing what duty to their deceased friend and their own honor required them to do, they have entailed hardship and pecuniary loss on others. Enough has been said in this case to show that De La Croix knew of the making of this will, and also knew substantially what were its contents. If so, in law as well as in morals, he purchased the property in dispute in bad faith, and must account for it to the real owner. The decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana is reversed, and the cause is remanded to that Court with instructions to enter a decree for complainant in conformity to this opinion, and the opinion in the case of Myra Clark Gaines *vs.* The City of New-Orleans and others, and refer the case to a master to take proof and ascertain the amount due.

BAILMENT—NON-RECORDED MORTGAGE—DAMAGES.

Henry F. Turton vs. John L. Dufief.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court: The second count in the amended declaration in this case is the only one which gives us any information as to the cause of action. The substance of it, when eliminated from the various epithets which might give it the character of an action for deceit, and not of one on contract, and which, as such, would be wholly unsupported by the evidence in the case, is as follows: "That the defendant, having for the use of a certain M. R. Fowler, (who hath since intermarried with the plaintiff,) the sum of $2,000, in consideration that she, the said M. R. Fowler, would consent and agree that he, the said defendant, should lend the money to some person on good and sufficient security for the repayment thereof, and in consideration of the authority given by the said M. R. Fowler, the defendant undertook and faithfully promised that he would diligently and carefully lend the said money to some person on good and sufficient security for the repayment thereof," &c. "Yet, that the said defendant contriving, &c., did not perform or regard his said promise, and did not diligently lend and invest the said sum of money to some person on good and sufficient security for the repayment thereof; but, on the contrary, lent the same to a certain Ephraim Wheeler, and did not take good and sufficient security from him for the repayment of the same, whereby the same was wholly lost." The proofs showed that the defendant, as a friend of Mrs. Fowler, in July, 1851, acting without compensation, made a loan for her of the sum of $2,000 to Wheeler, taking from him a note payable in one year, and a deed of trust or mortgage security amply sufficient to secure the sum lent. These were delivered to Mrs. Fowler, who received payments of interest, and also portions of the principal. In August and December, 1864, her husband, the plaintiff, received two payments of interest. Wheeler was a man in good credit and solvent when the money was lent, and continued so until 1855. In that year he executed another mortgage, or deed of trust, to one Linthicum, dated 29th December, 1854, which was put on record, and the security was therefore lost. The Court below gave the following instruction to the jury, which is the subject of exception before us: If the jury shall find that the promissory note offered in evidence by the plaintiff was given by the drawer to the defendant, as agent of Mrs. Fowler, and find that defendant, with her consent, had loaned to said drawer the amount for which this note was given, from funds in his hands belonging to her, or to her as guardian of her children, and that the note was drawn payable to defendant and not to Mrs. Fowler, by her request, to prevent any difficulty with the creditors of her deceased husband; and shall further find that the defendant, secretly after the making of said note, and before it reached maturity, indorsed the same to Mrs. Fowler by the indorsement written on the back of said note, and at the same time delivered to her the said note so indorsed, with the deed of trust executed to secure the payment of the same; and shall further find that at that time, and when the note became due, the drawer, Wheeler, was solvent, and fully able to pay the same, and the security for its payment at that time, free from the incumbrance of any subsequent deed from Wheeler, and sufficient for the payment of said note, then the plaintiff cannot recover in this case, although the jury may find that the said debt was lost by the failure to place the deed of the 12th of July, 1851, on record before the recording of the subsequent deed to Linthicum. We do not consider it necessary to vindicate our opinion in affirming the charge of the Court below, to enter into a discussion of the law of bailment in general from Coggs and Bernard down to this time, or clearly to define the difference between negligence and gross negligence. The evidence clearly establishes the fact that the defendant "did diligently and carefully lend and invest the sum of money intrusted to him on good and sufficient security for the repayment thereof." It is the gravamen of the charge in the plaintiff's *nar.* that he did not do so. The mortgage was a sufficient security without being recorded, and continued to be so for three years. It was in the possession of the plaintiff and his wife. The plaintiff himself had it in his possession near four months before the second mortgage was put on record. The neglect to put it on record may more properly be imputed to himself than to the defendant. We are asked to decide that the gentleman who did Mrs. Fowler the kindness to make the investment for her should have anticipated her negligence, and that also of her husband, and have anticipated the insolvency also of the mortgagor, and that he has been guilty of negligence, either simple or gross, which would make him liable in the present action. We do not take this view of the case, and finding no error in the charge of the Court, affirm the judgment.

The Chief Justice did not sit in this case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXAMINATION OF BANKRUPT—FRAUDULENT DEBT.

In the matter of John S. Wright.—In this case creditors filed proof of their debt, containing allegations to show that it was contracted by the bankrupt in fraud. On the examination of the bankrupt they proposed to ask concerning the facts which they had alleged. The Register refused to allow the examination, and certified that question to the Court.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The creditors, Knowles & Foster, cannot be allowed to examine the bankrupt to prove the nature of the transaction out of which the indebtedness due to them arose, and that such indebtedness was created by the false and fraudulent representations of the bankrupt and his late partnership, for the purpose of showing that the debt cannot be discharged under the proceedings in bankruptcy. The examination proposed is wholly irrelevant. The question of fraud in the creation of the debt cannot be litigated in these proceedings. A debt which is by section thirty-three of the act excepted from the operation of a discharge, as is a debt created by the fraud of the bankrupt, can be collected notwithstanding the discharge. The question whether the discharge affects the debt in question can only arise and be determined between the parties in a suit prosecuted to collect the debt in which the discharge, after it shall have been granted, shall be pleaded or set up as a bar to recovery. There is nothing in the proof of debt in this case which can, in any manner, conclude or prejudice either party in any suit pending in any other tribunal, so far as regards the issue of fraud in the contracting of the debt. The creditors cannot be prejudiced by proving their debt, if it was, in fact, a debt created by fraud, for section thirty-three of the act expressly saves all their rights, even though they prove their debt. Now, *e converso*, can anything in the proof of debt effect or conclude the bankrupt on any issue as to the creation of the debt by fraud. Section twenty-one of the act, in so far as it declares that a creditor who proves his debt shall be deemed to have waived thereby all right of action and suit against the bankrupt, and that all proceedings already commenced, or unsatisfied judgment already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be discharged and surrendered thereby, cannot be held to apply to or include a debt which is by section thirty-three excepted from the operation of a discharge; otherwise sections twenty-one and thirty-three would be directly repugnant to each other, and while section thirty-three declares that such a debt shall not be discharged under the act, even though the creditor proves it, the creditor would by section twenty-one be deprived forever of bringing any suit against the bankrupt to recover the debt, and would be held to have discharged any unsatisfied judgment for it already obtained. The provision referred to in section twenty-one applies only to a debt which will be discharged by a discharge.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE GERMAN EXTRADITION CASE.

The case of Heinrich Schafer, the alleged wife-murderer, who recently fled from Bretzenheim, Hesse Darmstadt, to this City, was again before the Commissioner yesterday. The necessary records of the proceedings before the Prussian Magistrate, duly certified by the American Consul, were received, but as they were in the German language it became necessary again to postpone the examination until the papers shall have been translated.

THE M'HENRY CASE.

Mr. John D. McHenry, who on Wednesday was committed in default of bail on two charges of perjury, in connection with the Rollins case, yesterday furnished the required securities, and was released. Francis L. Mesign, of No. 643 Eleventh-avenue, and William Nash, of No. 29 Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, became his bondsmen.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a full Bench.

DELIVERY OF DEED—EFFECT OF MISTAKE IN RECORD OF DEED.

Hannah Ford vs. Edward D. James et al.—This is a suit growing out of conflicting claims to a lot in New-York. Both parties claim under deeds from John Graham, the defendants under a deed made by him to Albert S. James, dated May 28, 1852, and recorded June 28, 1852, and the plaintiff under a deed made by him to Celia A. Spencer, wife of Charles S. Spencer, dated June 18, 1852, and recorded July 8, 1852. There was an error in transcribing the first deed, so that the description in the Register's book was a lot five hundred feet east of the real lot, which error was not corrected till 1858. The circumstances of the delivery of this first deed are found by the Court to be that within a few days after the 28th of May, 1852, Edward D. James handed $25 to Charles S. Spencer, who then had possession of the deed, and received it pursuant to a parol understanding that if Edward D. James concluded within a day or two to have the land conveyed to Albert S. James, he would pay Spencer for said land, Spencer then acting for and in behalf of Graham; but if E. D. James decided within a day or two not to take the conveyance, he would return said deed to Spencer on being repaid the $25. Shortly after, E. D. James informed Spencer that Albert S. James would not take the deed, and Spencer paid back the $25 to Edward D. James, and the latter then promised to send or hand said deed back to said Spencer, but never did so. That the deed to Albert S. James was never delivered to him or to any other person for his use. The property was then worth little if anything more than the incumbrances. The Court therefore, ordered the first deed and the deeds founded on it to be canceled, and the defendants appealed.

The arguments of the appellants is that the delivery of the deed to E. D. James was a delivery to his brother; that even if delivered on the understanding stated in the finding of the Court, the title passed by the delivery, subject to be defeated by an act of James, and that if James had done that act, *i. e.* decided not to take, he was only under a parole contract to reconvey, which being parole was void; that the delivery was not in *escrow* since it was to the grantee's agent, and therefore was absolute; that the error of the Register did not affect them since delivery of the deed to the Register was equivalent to correct record, and if the plaintiff was injured by the mistake her remedy was in a suit for damages against the Register.

The respondents answer that the record was not correct, and does not bind them; that the proof is that the deed never was delivered to the grantee at all; that there is nothing to show that E. D. James was the agent of his brother, but that the testimony is that E. D. James was using his brother's name as a cover; that, aside from these points, the defendants are not *bona fide* purchasers, and are liable for the fraudulent conduct of E. D. James. Decision reserved.

I. T. Williams for defendants' appellants.
John E. Burrill for plaintiff's respondents.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES UNDER THE FENCING ACT.

Michael Murray vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—This appeal was from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $215.

The action was for killing a horse on the track of the defendant's railroad, between Tonawanda and Buffalo, in November, 1858. The respondent had sent the horse to be pastured in the field adjoining the defendant's road, being part of a farm owned by one Bird, and occupied on lease by one Scott, who pastured the plaintiff's horse. In the fence between the track and the field there was a gate for a farm crossing, and this gate the evidence showed was suffered by the Company to be out of repair; that Scott had frequently found the gate down, and fitted it up again as well as he could, and that the horse had escaped through the gate. The defendant submitted his points, he claiming that the Court below should have nonsuited for contributing negligence in the plaintiff in putting his colt in a field with such a gate, and in not having repaired the gate or notified the Company.

The respondent claims that the statutory language is unmistakable in its meaning. In case of a failure to keep in repair, the defendant is absolutely liable, without reference to negligence on either side. But in case the fence is kept in repair, the defendants are only liable on ordinary common-law principles, of negligence on the one side, and none on the part of the plaintiff. In this case the fence was not kept in repair. Decision reserved.

S. Hand for respondent.

A NICE QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION—VESTED AND CONTINGENT REMAINDERS—WHO IS PRESUMPTIVELY ENTITLED TO AN EVENTUAL ESTATE.

John S. Kelso, administrator, vs. Hugh F. Cuming, et al.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court, affirming a decision of the Surrogate that the rents of certain property belonged to the plaintiff's intestate. Louisa W. Cuming left her son Thomas W. all her property "if he should live until he is 21 years of age. If my son should die before he becomes 21 years of age," she gave all her estate to her sisters. Her son survived her, but did not reach the age of 21, and the estate left by his mother went, therefore, to her sisters. But during his life the accumulations of the income of the estate amounted to some $10,000, and this is now claimed by his next of kin as having belonged to the son, and by the sisters as coming to them under the will of his mother. It is claimed on behalf of the sisters that the will of Mrs. Cuming gave a contingent remainder in the alternative on the dying or majority of her son, but no present estate. That, though before the revised statutes the Courts had unreasonably strained the construction of wills to declare remainders vested, and thus prevent defeats of the intention of wills which the technical rules as to contingent remainders caused, this reason was done away with by the abrogation of those technical rules, and on any reasonable interpretation this device meant an estate to arise when the boy arrived at twenty-one, and not in the present. The remainder being contingent, under the provision of the revised statutes that the persons "presumptively entitled to the next eventual estate" shall have the income during the suspension of the estate. The next of kin claim that as they might and actually have become entitled to the estate before, in point of time, the son could have become entitled under the will, they are such persons, and entitled to the whole income; or if the whole fee, in remainder, should be treated as a single eventual estate, contingent in respect of the persons to take it, then the rents would go to the two alternate takers equally, as the persons entitled to the next eventual estate.

The respondents, the next of kin, argue that since the Revised Statutes, by an unbroken line of decisions such phrases have been held to devise a vested remainder in fee defeasible on the happening of the event named and not a contingent remainder, and therefore the whole income belonged to the son. But even if it were a contingent remainder the boy was presumptively entitled to the next estate—the sisters' estate being postponed to his life, and the presumptions always being in favor of life. The case is still on argument.

Mr. Tracy for appellants; Mr. Hawkins for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 8.

By Judge Ingraham.

Engeman vs. Cusick et al.: motion should be denied, &c. Costs to abide the event.

The Washington Iron Works vs. Calkins; motion granted.

Werth et al. vs. The Bank of North Carolina; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers.

Gibbs vs. Mignault et al.; bail reduced to $1,000.

The Equitable Safety Insurance Company vs. Hager; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Lewis Haas vs. Frederick Mohr; bail reduced to $200.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Owing to the tardiness of the present Grand Jury in finding bills of indictment against accused parties, only one case was presented before the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

John Kinney and Jas. Thompson, two rough-looking youths, were arraigned on complaint of Bridget Woods, of West Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, who alleged that on the night of the 19th ult., the prisoners forcibly entered her sleeping apartment, after she had retired to bed, and attempted to perpetrate an outrage on her person. The defendants pleaded "guilty," and were sentenced to State Prison for six months each.

The Court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday comprised fifty-three cases, and of these twenty-three were of assault and battery, thirteen petit larceny, thirteen cruelty to animals, two keeping disorderly houses, one picking pockets and one embezzlement. As usual, the great majority of the cases were of the most trivial character, and these were disposed of with the rapidity common with this tribunal.

"WRINGERS."

Great crowds, like that which filled the streets in the vicinity of Union-square on the night of the Democratic mass meeting, present most favorable opportunities for the exercise of the art known as "wringing." If any citizen is unaware of the meaning of this term, let him go into any of these dense crowds with his coat unbuttoned and a watch chain displayed upon his vest, and the dexterous manner in which the timepiece will be wrung from his person will be a practical demonstration. Very few, perhaps none, of the watches thus stolen are ever recovered, and it is not often that the detectives can take the "wringers" in the act of the crime, and thus secure their conviction. Detectives YOUNG and HIBBARD, therefore, were measurably successful Monday night, when they found ANDREW MCALEER, JOHN C. FEELY and JOHN FARRELL operating in the Union-square crowd, and saw MCALEER put his hand upon the person of a man with an unbuttoned coat, and heard him inform his confederates, "I've wrung it." The three operators were secured, but the careless and despoiled gentleman was borne away by the surging of the crowd before the officers could secure him as a complainant, and hence they were forced to bring their prisoners to trial upon a charge of assault with intent to steal. The accused offering a very lame defence, they were convicted upon the testimony of the officers, and were sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

A BROADWAY SQUABBLE.

Andrew C. White driving a light wagon in Broadway, the wheel became interlocked with that of the truck of Henry Heister, and the wagon of White was dragged for some distance. Of course this not unusual incident in that locality produced the usual bad temper, and hard words were bandied between truck and wagon. Finally White supposed he had reached the point where forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and, springing from his vehicle, belabored Heister and his horses vigorously with his whip. He found he had made a mistake, when he was fined $25 for the assault.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Charles E. Frank was pounced upon by an unappreciative policeman at the moment when he was delighting his friends with the spectacle of a large bulldog worrying a sickly cat to death. He was fined $25.

Lewis Schneider was fined $5 for striking a cow on the head with a large stick. The animal, at the time, was somewhat unruly, and Schneider was endeavoring to drive her home.

George Labbis, having put a rope around the neck of a sick horse, dragged the animal into the street and abandoned it. He was remanded to prison for sentence.

Michael Tobin and Dennis Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty to using a lame horse. The first was fined $10 and the latter $5.

Henry Mander admitted that he had whipped a horse, but the whip being a light one, and the animal having deserved some of the lashings for his fractiousness, the accused was fined only $5.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Anne Ward, Mrs. E. Fisher.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PHÆDRA. Principal character by Fanny Janauschek.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDINE, THE WATER QUEEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontaine, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Sangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DER SOHN WILDNISS, (INGOMAR.) Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
P. FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bhts.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. PRIM had an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Madrid. In the procession by which he was escorted to the capital were deputations from various Spanish cities. The crowd in the streets was so great that many persons were crushed to death. It is reported that the Junta has issued a decree reducing the tariff on all imports a third. Also, that DON JUAN, cousin of ISABELLA, has withdrawn his claim to the throne, in favor of his son, DON CARLOS.

GENERAL.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt on Tuesday at Silver Mountain, California. It is reported that almost immediately afterward the atmosphere was filled with smoke.

Late advices from Rio Janeiro confirm the report that President LOPEZ has been defeated by the Allies, and forced to fall back on Asuncion. The Brazilian iron-clads were expected before that city, and the United States steamer *Wasp* had sailed for that port.

HENRY WELCOME, who was arrested for the murder of Mr. PERRY RUSSELL, at Hinesburg, Vt., on Saturday last, has been committed.

A colored child named GRIZZY PEACE was killed at Steep Hill, about five miles from Raleigh, N. C., on Monday last, by her cousin, a woman named ADELADE ADAMS, with whom she had been living. From the testimony before the Coroner's jury it appears that the woman had become enraged at the child, as she said, for stealing a handkerchief and a spool of thread. To punish her she placed a rope about her neck, threw it over a beam, and pulled at the other end to hold the child still while she beat her upon the back. In the struggle the child's neck was broken, the result of which was instant death. The woman was brought to Raleigh and lodged in jail.

The Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington and Vermont Central Railroads has issued orders to station agents not to check, or allow to be put into the baggage cars, trunks or valises supposed to contain samples of goods; and when they are in doubt, travelers are to be questioned as to the components of their baggage. Samples of goods must hereafter be carried over those roads in packages small enough to be taken in the hand, or carried as freight or express matter.

Esty's Block, in Framingham, Mass., occupied by several parties for stores and offices, including the Post Office and United States Assessor's office, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The contents of the Post Office and Assessor's office, and most of the movable property of the occupants, were saved.

A Fort Laramie dispatch says that Gen. SLEMMER, commanding that post, died there suddenly on Wednesday, of heart disease.

Our Indiana correspondent writes encouragingly of the progress of the canvas in that State. The young men, fifteen or twenty thousand of whom vote for the first time next week, are almost a unit for GRANT and COLFAX, and are working for the Republicans with zeal and energy. Large numbers of Germans are also pledging their votes for the Republican candidates, and new accessions are constantly being made to the Republican ranks.

The coopers of Milwaukee have struck, and therefore there is a scarcity of barrels for packing flour. They have been receiving fifteen and twenty cents each for barrels, and want twenty and twenty-five.

WALTER S. COOMBS, of Greenfield, Mass., was struck on the temple with a walnut whipstock, by HARDING G. WOODARD, in an altercation on Tuesday, and died from the effects of the blow on Wednesday.

Worcester has nearly doubled its population in the last ten years; and for last year alone the increase amounts to over 300 dwelling-houses, 585 polls and 969 children between 5 and 15 years of age.

The amount of tax on whisky withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the Ninth District of Kentucky upon payment of duties, from Sept. 1, 1866, to June 20, 1868—twenty months—amounted in the aggregate to $190,638 76, at the rate of $2 per gallon, according to the old law. The amount of tax on the whisky withdrawn from July 20, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868—two months and ten days—amounted to $181,297, at the rate of 60 cents per gallon, according to the new law.

The City Council of Baltimore have approved the report of the engineers regarding the widening, deepening, or changing the channel of Jones' Falls, so as to prevent further disasters by floods. The adoption of one plan will cost about three million dollars, and another, which is to change the channel, taking it outside of the city, about six millions.

A joint meeting of the Union Republican Griswold and Cornell and Central Grant Campaign Clubs was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. C. S. SPENCER presided, and addresses were made by Senators MORGAN and CONKLING.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was in session yesterday at Trinity Chapel. The day was principally spent in completing the organization of the body. The Standing Committees were appointed, and some propositions to alter the Constitution were submitted and referred. The usual resolution to print the triennial sermon was opposed by some of the members on account of its controversial character. It, however, finally prevailed.

The American Bible Union held its second day's session yesterday, at which interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, and the President, Dr. ARMITAGE.

The National Unitarian Convention held its second day's sitting yesterday both at Irving Hall and the Church of the Messiah. The discussions were upon free religion and theatre preaching.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, JOHN KENNEY and JAMES THOMPSON pleaded guilty of committing an indecent assault upon an aged woman, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each. No other cases were presented for trial.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday at reduced prices. Breadstuffs opened more firmly, but closed heavily, as a rule, on a less active business. Provisions attracted more attention; new Mess Pork was much dearer. Groceries quiet. Freights dull and heavy.

The Republican Party and its Southern Accusers.

The Southern opponents of reconstruction will not allow the dead past to bury its dead. They are perpetually arraigning the Republican Party for violating the declarations made at the outset of the war, and one journal usually rational—the New-Orleans *Picayune*—actually complains of emancipation as a breach of faith with which Republicans are chargeable. In the same spirit these blind leaders of the blind denounce as treacherous the advances made by Congress after the first terms of restoration were submitted to the conquered States. For these and similar sins they declare the party on its trial.

This form of complaint would in any other circumstances be simply ridiculous. We listen to it with patience only because it evidently expresses a feeling which is at the bottom of a good deal of Southern discontent; the feeling to which leaders appeal in their efforts to fire the Southern heart. From any other point of view it is absurd. It were as reasonable to complain of the war as of the measures which the exigencies of war rendered necessary. The South brought them all upon itself. It threw down the challenge and defiantly invoked the penalties it suffered. If they were more burdensome than it anticipated, it may blame its own insolence and obstinacy. All the promises of the Government were made in good faith, but their binding force ceased, or was modified, when the conditions which elicited them were changed. If the character of the war underwent a change, or if the measures resorted to exhibited a radical alteration of policy, as in the case of emancipation, the *Picayune* and its friends should remember that the Government was from time to time absolved from previous overtures and declarations by the unyielding malignity of the rebels. The Hampton Roads conference exhibited the magnanimity of the North as plainly as the unreasonableness of the South; and the relative positions of the sections were similar throughout the struggle.

The same bad temper animated the Southern leaders when the process of reconstruction began. Mr. JOHNSON'S unwarranted assertion of authority may help to explain, but it cannot possibly justify, the rejection of the terms offered by Congress. The superior—nay, the exclusive—right of Congress to say how and on what terms the conquered States should be restored to the privileges of the Union, is as undeniable as the wrong-doing which rendered the exercise of the right essential. Mr. JOHNSON had, in fact, organized Governments which threatened to exclude loyal men from power, and as far as possible counteract the results of emancipation. The Johnsonized Government of one State, for example, set apart twenty per cent. of the gross amount of State taxation to form a relief fund for disabled rebel soldiers; another imposed fines on freedmen which they could not hope to pay, and provided for their sale in the event of default; and in other instances measures equally atrocious were enacted and enforced.

Apart, then, from the question of origin in regard to the Johnson Governments—apart from the pretensions of the President and his attempt to deprive Congress of authority in premises in which it is properly absolute—the removal of these organizations, and the recommencement of reconstruction from the initial point, was a duty which Congress owed to the loyal people of the South and to the country. There could be no pretence of constitutional right on the part of the Governments abolished by legislation. They were at best the products of usurpation, and at the same time strongholds of the very influences which kept alive the rebellion. The Republican Party would have been false to its war record and to the interests and honor of the nation, had it suffered them to continue.

As for reconstruction in its present shape, the same overpowering necessities which controlled the conduct of hostilities governed its every feature. Nothing was done wantonly. No malice or revenge entered into it, as Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS has admitted. The generous conditions submitted at the outset were repudiated. The people who now assail the Republican Party refused to return to the Union, except upon their own terms. Beaten in battle, they yet insisted on having the advantages of victory. Congress had no alternative, therefore, but to surrender to the enemy, or to provide the means for so reconstructing the excluded States as to secure the guarantees demanded by the loyal sentiment of the nation. The Reconstruction acts are the result. And the *Picayune* may rest assured that the policy they indicate will be pushed to completion. Congress cannot abandon its post at the present stage of the controversy. It cannot allow the righteous principles to which it is pledged to be thwarted, as in Georgia, or overborne by lawlessness and murder, as in Opelousas, Louisiana. We may not expect the Southern Democracy to glorify reconstruction, but they may and will be required to restrain their opposition within peaceful channels, and to weapons sanctioned by the law. If they choose to disregard prudential considerations, and to systematize violence, as in Louisiana, or contempt for constitutional requirements, as in Georgia, they must take the consequences. The Republican Party will not be deterred by epithets from completing and preserving its work.

The Democratic Policy of Inflation.

Mr. PENDLETON, speaking at Pittsburg, on Monday, declared that though still a hard money man on principle, he sees no harm in inflation if employed to pay off the debt. That is to say, while, in Mr. PENDLETON'S opinion, it was unconsitutional to issue greenbacks to carry on the war, it is perfectly proper to issue them for the destruction of the national credit.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which preserves a close relationship to Mr. PENDLETON, applies his doctrine with admirable distinctness. It is not enough, according to the *Enquirer*, that the Democrats propose to pay the bondholder in paper instead of gold; they must depreciate the paper in order that the full measure of inflation which existed at the darkest stage of the war may be reproduced. Thus the Cincinnati financier expounds the policy of his party:

> "The debt was contracted in an inflated currency, and we need an inflated currency to pay off the debt contracted in an inflated currency. The issuing of from two hundred millions to three hundred millions of new legal tenders would not inflate the currency beyond what it was when the debt was contracted. It cannot be denied that payment of the debt in the currency which the Government borrowed, and which it agreed to pay, would fulfill its actual and honorable obligations. A contraction of the currency before the debt is paid is a fraud on the people; and to inflate the currency to its condition when the debt was contracted would be just to the people and to the bondholders. An increase of the legal tenders three hundred millions would not inflate the currency beyond its condition when the debt was contracted. And with that increase, as we have repeatedly shown, the debt could be paid in from seven to ten years. * * The Democratic Party, and its standard-bearer, HORATIO SEYMOUR, are committed to this financial policy, and will put it into execution, so soon as they are in position so to do."

Mr. PENDLETON, at Pittsburg, shares the *Enquirer's* aversion to all plans for enhancing the value of the greenback dollar. It must be forced down again to forty cents, by fresh issues of paper, that the holders of bonds may receive the smallest possible value when paid under the Democratic policy. This is to be by way of punishment, we suppose, for having helped the Government to put down the rebellion. "Why should national bonds be better than rebel bonds?"—is a question evidently unanswered in the Democratic mind.

Both the *Enquirer* and Mr. PENDLETON dwell on the oppressiveness of taxation. All the orators and presses of the Democratic Party do the same. And yet the taxation which under Republican management is employed to meet liabilities incurred in putting down the rebellion, is a bagatelle compared with the burden which the Democracy, by inflation, would impose upon trade and labor. The taxation we have, if not light, is certainly not ruinous; while Republican retrenchment will reduce it every year. The taxation of inflation, on the other hand, would bankrupt trade and pauperize industry; and that would be the grand total of Democratic financiering.

Mexico and America.

The leading British journals join the French in urging the United States to enter Mexico forthwith, and there set up a stable Government. Indeed, the late rumor (ought we not rather to say the late "feeler?") that something of this sort was contemplated, a *quid pro quo*, whereby so much "protection" would be exchanged for so much annexation—instead of awaking any suspicion or any sarcasm, has been hailed by Transatlantic journalists with very remarkable favor. "This must be the ultimate solution of the problem, says the London *Times*, adding that it is simply a dilemma, for the Mexicans, between intervention and anarchy.

On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that at least the European "Barkis is willin'"—not only because it would do no good for the European Barkis to be anything else, but from a genuine belief in the wisdom of the proposed Mexican policy. "There could be nothing better for the Mexicans or for the world," says the *Times*, very strongly, "than that the country *should be absorbed in the American Union*." This is putting the matter quite as boldly as the extremest friend of "manifest destiny" here would venture to do. Columbia must seem to be playing the part of coy damsel, hesitating to advance toward the dusky suitor in the Gulf, while her European sisterhood urge her to hesitate no longer.

Until the Presidential canvass is over, we shall have few thoughts for aught else. But Mexico must soon come to the foreground as a great international subject of discussion. We stand to Mexico in a different relation, in the world's view, from that which we figure to ourselves. *We* write, in diplomatic documents and elsewhere, and so does Mexico, of "the sister Republics;" but European Governments and peoples consider the relation rather that of guardian and ward. The truth is that in national economy as in domestic, there is no right without a correlative duty, no privilege without a responsibility; and our expulsion of the French from Mexico was accepted by European observers as a token of the voluntary assumption of those duties toward that country, which we refused to let France undertake to perform. Now it is doubtful whether the American people, as a whole, understood their action precisely in this light. The Mexican problem supervened upon the outbreak of the Southern question, the negotiations were carried on side by side with the latter, and with the end of the war, ended MAXIMILIAN'S dynasty. Hence, probably, there was not a definite solution of the whole Mexican difficulty in the popular mind, but rather a fixed purpose *first* to drive out the Austrian Archduke and his subsidized bayonets—then, the rest would follow.

But in Europe it was instantly taken for granted that in overthrowing MAXIMILIAN we would establish JUAREZ—or somebody else—anybody, in fact, whom we should choose. It was supposed that we drove the French poacher off the manor, because we proposed to trespass ourselves. Hence it is that, so far from satirizing the schemes of "protection" and annexation now dimly rumored, and contrasting them with our jealousy of Mexico's integrity when it was French protection that menaced it, the European critics regard this as the natural corollary of our action during the war.

And they are satisfied, too, with this solution. "The Mexicans," says the *Times*, "are incapable of self-government," and it adds, "our own interest can only lie in the restoration of Mexico to the condition of a civilized State," and that "there is no Power whose arm for this purpose is so strong as that of America." We are confident that public opinion has not yet ripened to this point in America—and certainly it has not in Mexico, whose wishes on this subject, however, seem to be regarded as entirely irrelevant by the European commentators. However, with the clearing of the Presidential field, Mexico will enter the theatre as a prominent figure; nor will it long be possible for America to refrain from taking decided steps to solve the Mexican problem.

Lessons From the Failure of the Water-street Movement.

Before the memory of the "Water-Street revival" passes away, it is important that the public derive some practical lessons from it and its failure, that the same errors be not committed again. There seems, from the most trustworthy accounts, to have been, in the beginning, among the abandoned characters of the Fourth Ward, and the many sailors and strangers who frequent those haunts of vice, some little genuine spiritual movement. This first flickering flame of moral feeling was entirely stifled by the indiscretion of the missionaries and clergymen engaged in the ward.

The ordinary public of this City are so thoroughly imbued with the idea that *sensation* is at the bottom of all success, that even the religious guides of the poor of that wretched quarter could not avoid the popular delusion, and felt that the more they advertised the spiritual movement, the more successful they were. The temptation was great. Before the fortunate magazine article on the "Wickedest Man," they were making head against a sea of vice, with very few to help them. Their labors were unknown and unrecognized. Money did not come to their poor purse, or to support their chapel and work. Instead of trusting in a patient, quiet work of charity and religion, and believing that the people under Providence would never suffer whatever was real in such things to fail, they suddenly had presented the temptation to create a "sensation." The "Wickedest Man" could draw more crowds than Barnum's Museum; strangers would come down to see such notorious dens and characters, and money would flow into the treasury. They accordingly either prepared, or suffered to be excited, a great popular excitement over the feeble spiritual flame which was beginning to burn in those dark abodes of wickedness. The repenting harlots suddenly found themselves the objects of curiosity of the whole country. Wandering sailors who were for a short space awakened to a sense of their wrong-doings, discovered that their repentance was advertised like "Phalon's Hair Oil;" pimps and rogues, who had felt a momentary sense of shame or remorse, saw themselves in every reporter's column, and the great multitude of the honest and industrious poor in those regions were amazed and discouraged, to see the half-reformation of some worthless creatures and the hypocrisy of some clever rogues, more an object of sympathy and interest to the community than all their own humble but successful efforts to walk the straight path.

The missionaries were far too experienced in human nature to have much confidence in the conversion of a person like JOHN ALLEN, and yet they suffered his name to be at the head of the movement and to draw the crowd. They even hired his dance-house, without clearly explaining the matter to the public, so that the general impression was that ALLEN had offered his business and premises as "a free gift to the Lord." There must be confessed to be in all this a little of the old Romish sin, of "doing ill that good may come." There was more in it of the wisdom of the serpent than the simplicity of the dove. The material results of all this were most happy. The missionaries suddenly became the cynosure of all eyes. Strangers thronged their collection meetings, and money flowed into their treasury. But, strange as it may appear to certain people, there are matters in which *éclat* and sensation are not steps to success, but toward quite the contrary result. The scientific community have long since learned that science was one of these, and that precisely in proportion as a scientific man succeeds in sensation, he fails in true science. Religion is even more clearly in this category. The heart of man has an unfortunate tendency to deception or simulation, and the moment his religious states or spiritual struggles become an object of publicity or associated with notoriety or gain, he slips easily into hypocrisy or self-deception. The founder of Christianity saw this tendency so clearly that his words against it run even into paradoxes. If a man would fast he must appear to feast; if he would pray he must choose his closed bedroom, not the platform; and so quiet must be his charities, that even one hand shall hardly know what the other hand is doing.

The religious guides of the poor in the Fourth Ward had forgotten these inspired injunctions, and made a popular excitement of the most earnest struggles of the soul. The consequence is what might have been expected—a disgusting hypocrisy on the part of a few, and a relapse of the others who were aroused into their former courses. The revival has been deadened by the indiscretion of its leaders. And yet they were not alone to blame, for the public which encourages such sensation in sacred things must take a large share of it. There will also be a useful lesson to our religious teachers from this failure, in the lay criticism which has been directed to the set methods of teaching used in influencing the masses. The *Nation* has criticised very justly the technical and figurative language employed by men who address such ignorant and debased classes, and the superstitious confidence displayed by religious people in mere words. The experience may teach clergymen and missionaries the necessity of more simple style and direct address. And all will learn that any profound spiritual movement among the masses of a great city must be in harmony with natural laws, and that bodily aid, the furnishing of employment, education of children, observance of sanitary rules, and diminished crowding of population must go with and be a part of the preaching of the Gospel to the poor.

We rejoice to hear that so sound and wise a body as the "Missionary Society," who have already accomplished so much in uniting social and religious influences on the masses, are about to investigate the condition of the ward and to see what can be wisely done for its wretched inhabitants.

The American Screw Fleet.

While we are congratulating ourselves on the efficiency of our navy, the leading English scientific journalists are amusing themselves with seeing who can set forth its defects in the strongest and most ludicrous light. If we may credit the uniform testimony of these engineering authorities, the machinery of the whole of our new screw fleet has been constructed in utter violation of established principles and of the practice of the best marine engine-builders throughout the world. The remarkable performance of the *Wampanoag*, the *chef d'œuvre* of our Steam Bureau, is laughed at, on the ground that while it should have simply tested the steam machinery, the trial was made with "a fresh breeze abaft the beam," and the speed produced by this aid announced as the net result. And, finally, it is declared that the entire new steam machinery of the United States Navy is the most costly, most cumbrous, least efficient and most utterly ridiculous in the world, and that no other Power in Christendom would tolerate such blunders in its national engineering practice.

Such, we say, are the uniform opinions of the British professional journals. The immediate occasion for this onslaught on the American Steam Bureau appears to be an attack of Mr. ISHERWOOD upon Commodore ALDEN, of our navy, for the latter's strictures and suggestions regarding the best way of making our steam machinery useful. These documents, though laid before Congress, seem to have been scrupulously kept out of the public papers here; in England, however, we find the *Engineer*, *Engineering*, &c., &c., vying with each other in casting ridicule upon the machinery of our screw fleet.

Now, ordinarily, in such a dispute, it might be supposed merely that some rival scientific theorists were at loggerheads regarding a disputed technical point. But this, it appears, is an entirely different matter. It is a matter involving not only millions upon millions of dollars, but the efficiency of our whole navy. If these foreign critics are right, no terms of rebuke and indignation can be strong enough for the perpetrators of such blunders. We find so high an authority as *Engineering* using, in its last number but one, this language in its editorial columns: "Our engineers, while reading the awful doings to be performed by this great destroyer (the *Wampanoag*,) which could be sunk by a single gun from any fighting ship in our navy, will wonder how it happened that Mr. ISHERWOOD was ever intrusted with the design of her machinery. Long may he remain the Chief of the American 'Bureau of Steam Engineering!' He is evidently 'the right man in the right place,' *not for his own country, but for her possible future enemies*." Precisely the same thing we have observed before in our English files. The last number of *Engineering* returns to the charge; the *Engineer* of Sept. 18, devotes an elaborate and powerful article to the same point; and, in fact, the entire transatlantic opinion on this subject is as severe and unsparing as it is uniform.

The question arises, on what basis of fact is a criticism so alarming founded? The performances of the Steam Bureau have frequently been subjected to Congressional criticism. Of course, if these British assertions are true, an official conduct so ruinous should be stopped at once, and the offender held up to merited obloquy. We have laid out millions on our wooden screw fleet, and want efficient fighting cruisers to show for the money. What is the truth of the matter? Who makes the errors in construction, the British engine-builders or our Steam Bureau?—for one or the other *must* be wrong in principle and in practice. Are our Congressional Committees regularly duped each time they inquire into this matter, or have American engineers got too little pluck or honesty to say what they think about it, or are these foreign writers all wrong, and our new screw fleet all right? These are questions worth while to answer; at all events, it is not reassuring to have officials who are engaged in duties too intricately scientific to receive popular inspection or criticism, ironically spoken of by those who ought to know, as men "in the right place, not for their own country, but for her future possible enemies."

MINOR TOPICS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has written a note to a business house of this City, in reply to the inquiry "if there is any doubt about the United States bonds, sixes of 1881, being paid in gold, principal and interest." The Secretary says it has been the invariable practice of the Government to pay both the principal and interest of its notes in coin, and he knows of no reason why a different course should now be pursued. It appears from this that Mr. MCCULLOCH does not agree with the Democratic platform.

At the date of our last advices from Peru, (Sept. 14,) the earth was still quivering with the shocks of earthquake that followed the great convulsion of Aug. 13. The correspondence we publish to-day adds other painful pictures to those already given of that awful catastrophe. Large numbers of people, particularly foreigners, are leaving Peru as rapidly as possible, never to return. Every night the image of the "Lord of the Seas" is carried through the streets of Lima, followed by an immense procession, all veiled and draped in black, praying, weeping and crying for protection. The spectacle must be weird and thrilling, according to the accounts.

FERNANDO WOOD recently gave up his place in the Mozart organization, and it was announced that he had made his peace with Tammany. But Mozart was not willing to give him up—not by any means; and there was reason to fear that Tammany would not do him or Mozart justice. Consequently, at a meeting of the Mozart Committee last night, Mr. SHEA proclaimed it to be still the duty of the Mozart Democracy to assert its individuality, and offer battle to the veterans of Tammany for its share of the honors and the fruits of victory in local matters. And it was then resolved that FERNANDO WOOD be urged to accept the Mozart nomination for Congress from the Ninth District. Tammany will not be allowed to have everything its own way and all the plunder.

The result of Monday's election in Connecticut gives assurance that GRANT will carry the only New-England State which has held out any hope to the Democracy. It will be seen by the latest dispatches that the Republicans have done even better than was at first reported.

Spain will now, of course, get into a rumpus with the Pope. Heretofore she was the only daughter of the Church with whose conduct His Holiness was perfectly pleased. But it is an invariable rule that a movement for political freedom is followed by an outbreak with Rome. Austria was the last despotic Power that liberalized her institutions, and PIUS IX. has been in a bitter quarrel with her ever since. Ever since Italy became united and liberal under VICTOR EMMANUEL, he has been at loggerheads with King, Parliament and people. He only keeps on terms with France because his power depends on French bayonets. The fact that the Spanish people have already called for religious liberty and free education is enough to call down on them the Papal maledictions. But when the Ecclesiastical budget and estates are taken up by the Liberal Spanish Government, as they no doubt will be, the thunders of the Vatican will be terrific. The Vatican, however, is being taught some rough lessons these days.

The Southern papers are again warning the Southern Democratic orators to beware what they say, as some of the speeches already delivered by them have wrought immense damage to the Democratic Party. We are certainly sorry that these speakers have uttered so much rebellious sentiment and bluster; but if this thing is in them, why not let it out rather than play the part of hypocrites?

GARVEY offered two prizes of $50 each to the two Democratic Clubs of the Seventeenth Ward which should make the best turn-out in the procession of Monday night; but as it was found hard to decide, where all were so meritorious, $50 was given to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and $50 to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. This was a judicious disposition of the money. The Democratic Party needs praying for.

FLANNIGAN displayed a bloody head to Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, and said it was produced by a policeman's club. The Judge reprimanded the officer for thus treating a man who was only charged with disorderly conduct, saying that he had no right to use a man in such a brutal manner as he had done this poor fellow, and telling him that if there was difficulty about the arrest he should have obtained the help of a fellow-officer, or other citizen. The Courts have lately shown a determination to prevent policemen using their clubs needlessly on the heads of citizens. It is quite time there was a change in the matter.

The Paris *Illustration*, in giving portraits and sketches of the Siamese twins, (now exhibiting themselves in this city,) tells a story about them which we have not heretofore heard. It is to the effect that they lived together in great happiness until the war broke out, when CHANG declared himself a Unionist, ENG a Secessionist, and the quarrels between them became so violent that the twins were at one time on the point of fighting a duel.

A Charleston paper gives an account of the success attained by Mr. DERBY, the well-known publisher of this City, who purchased a fruit farm in South Carolina a couple of years ago for $12,000. He went vigorously to work to make his investment productive, and the Charleston paper says his profit has averaged $500 per month during the whole period of his possession, this handsome income being derived from the sale of peaches, apples and grapes raised on his own place. There is no doubt that the Southern States, at this time, offer extraordinary inducements for investment and for settlers. When GRANT'S election gives assurance of peace and quiet, there will be a large emigration from the North to the South.

The desertions from the Papal army have lately been so numerous that a plan of reform has been submitted to the Pope, which provides that only those shall henceforth be enrolled as soldiers under the banners of the Church, who will take upon themselves the vows of chastity, poverty and obedience. If the Holy Father can get a few thousand troops of this kind, we will back up his army, in a fair fight, against all the armies of Europe.

Senator VICKERS, of Maryland, has not yet been long enough in the Senate to receive full instruction in classical mythology from Senator SUMNER. Consequently, he makes a sad mess of it when he undertakes to drag forth the antique gods and goddesses. He was recently invited to attend a Democratic meeting at Wicomico, Md.; but, as he did not feel like going, he favored the Democracy of Wicomico with a letter which opens in this appalling fashion:

> "It is related in heathen mythology that three months after Jupiter struck his forehead, Minerva sprung from his brain in full growth and maturity, when gold rained upon the Island of Rhodes. Although Wicomico has not a similar origin, yet * * * she is of full stature, and of good muscle, heart and patriotism, and orthodox in her political principles. She is ushered upon the political stage, covered with the ægis of a fractured Constitution, possessed with the elements of strength, and ready to contend for the right."

Was the radiant romance of Pallas Athene ever flattened out and mixed up in this style before? If it is the best Senator VICKERS can do, he had better dodge the heathen gods hereafter.

Among the taxes levied in York, Penn., is one known as the "Rebel Loan Tax." When EARLY made his incursion into Pennsylvania in 1864, he levied a contribution in gold on Chambersburg and York. Chambersburg did not pay, and was destroyed; but York "shelled out" the $50,000 in gold, demanded as the price of her exemption, and the citizens have ever since been liquidating the same in installments.

The Public Evening Schools.

On Monday evening last the Board of Education threw open to the public twenty-seven evening schools in different parts of the City—a larger number than has ever before been in operation. Past experience has shown the wisdom of this liberal provision for the educational wants of that class of the youth of both sexes whose avocations prevent their attendance at the day schools; and, indeed, the facilities in this manner afforded for instruction are largely accepted as well by persons of mature age. Each candidate for admission as a pupil must be vouched for as to respectability by some one well known to the Principal of the establishment which he seeks to enter, and every male enrolled must be over 11, and every female over 10 years of age. Included in the number of schools opened on Monday were three exclusively devoted to colored persons of both sexes, which are situated in Stanton, Laurens and Seventeenth streets, convenient to the localities in which that class of the population congregates.

A High School for males is also in operation. This is situated in West Thirteenth-street, under the supervision of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, the well-known and able Principal of the day school which meets in the same building, and will continue in session for twenty-four weeks, or six weeks longer than the others, and will doubtless be as numerously attended as in former years. This establishment is to the other evening schools what the Free College of New-York is to the day schools, affording opportunity to attain proficiency in all the higher branches of learning. The languages, ancient and modern; music, vocal and instrumental; chemistry, natural philosophy, political economy, mathematics, drawing and other useful and ornamental studies will be pursued under teachers eminently qualified for the work. The result of former years' experience with this establishment has been extremely gratifying.

In our opinion the Board of Education would show wisdom in extending to the other sex the advantages in this respect which are enjoyed by males. An evening High School for the hundreds of young women who toil daily in our factories and shops would be highly appreciated. A large number of them would be glad of so fine an opportunity of improving the evening hours.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

With last evening's performance the first summer season of an admirable enterprise was brilliantly terminated. "Barbe-Bleue" was represented by Mr. BATEMAN'S Opera Bouffe company with the same spirit and energy as that which marked its first production, nearly three months ago, and was received by a crowded audience with equal manifestations of enthusiasm and delight. These tokens of favor were not confined to the artist alone. At the close of the first act a call was made for Mr. BATEMAN, who appeared before the curtain, and addressed the audience as follows:

> LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you in response to your generous invitation to perform what I feel to be a difficult task—that of adequately thanking you for the kind and constant support with which you have honored the performances of the opera bouffe company during the Summer season at Niblo's Garden. The difficulties of a Summer season are not few; but it has been my privilege to find you, at all times and in all varieties of weather, with smiling faces and in great numbers, as to-night, giving aid and encouragement to my undertaking. Not only on my own account, but also on the part of the ladies and gentlemen of the troupe, whom I represent, I have to offer acknowledgments; and I have, moreover, a duty to perform to them, for I should be unwilling to let the occasion pass without warmly testifying to the zeal, the promptness and the heartiness with which they have seconded my efforts for your entertainment. In all my experience as a manager and as an actor, it has never been my fortune to deal with more cordial and agreeable associates. If I could remember all their names, I should be glad to express to them individually my sense of their merit; but as that is impossible, I will only say that all the good-will and earnest endeavor that you have seen in Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC have been equally displayed by every member of the troupe in his particular sphere. As they are about to leave you for a short time, I ought perhaps to tell you where they are going. They start to-morrow for the West, to take the place of the other branch of my company—little Mlle. TOSTEE and the rest, who will be among us in New-York again next Wednesday. A few weeks later, the entire company will be united and at your service.

Mr. BATEMAN'S remarks were duly applauded, and the mention of Mlle. TOSTEE'S name was the signal for a demonstration which abundantly showed how firmly she has established herself in the memory and esteem of the public. The second season will commence, as announced, next Wednesday evening, at Pike's Opera House, when the favorite prima donna will reappear as *La Grande Duchesse*, supported by the strongest members of the company.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is a good deal of "padding" in "Love's Sacrifice," and much of the language comes from the literary junk-shop, but at bottom it is an earnest and well-constructed play. The situations of the third, fourth, and fifth acts are powerful, and the changes which affect the course of the heroine's life—the revulsion from the first knowledge of a crime and the returning sacrificial reverence for a father—are clearly and touchingly marked. The popularity, however, of the piece is assured, and its reappearance on the bills at Wallack's Theatre is certain, and always greeted with satisfaction by the patrons of the establishment. It affords Mr. J. W. WALLACK an opportunity to display his remarkable power of rising to a climax—one of the rarest and finest qualities in an actor. From the timid quail of the third act, when he knows that his crime has been discovered, to the outburst when he throws off the supposed burden to rescue his child and compromise himself—the gradations are natural and all-impelling. We have spoken of the personation before, and at greater length. It is only necessary now to say that it has lost none of its original strength. Miss ROSE EYTINGE was as heretofore the *Margaret Elmore*, and sustained the character with that simple earnestness which belongs to her. It was the lady's first appearance this season, and the audience gave her a reception which must have been satisfactory. Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS played the part of *Herminie* very gracefully. There is not much in it, and it must be tiresome to an artiste of Mrs. JENNINGS' rank to interpret it, but it is a decided advantage to the public that she does so. There were four reappearances last evening—Miss EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON (always delightful,) and Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL. Their places in the casts, were precisely the same as last season, and it is unnecessary therefore to say anything, save that their friends had a kind hand for each and all of them. "Love's Sacrifice" will be played again on Saturday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. JANAUSCHEK.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appeared for the second time as *Isabella*, in SCHILLER'S "Bride of Messina," on Wednesday evening. Its length, the horrid nature of its plot, and the gloomy dullness which characterizes the development of the story, renders this play particularly unfit for representation in our country. Five principal personages and two choristers are the only characters used by the dramatist to unfold his tale. The plot is simply this: a Princess of Medina has two sons who are foes of each other; each son secretly becomes enamored of the same maiden; this maiden is unfortunately their own sister, who has been incarcerated in a convent by the mother; one brother kills the other, out of jealousy, and then stabs himself. The whole play is devoted successively to soliloquies of the mother, to her expostulations with her sons, to her anxiety for her daughter, to her curses on the fratricide, and to her subsequent endeavors to dissuade him from self-murder. The two sons have little to say or do—except listen to their mother, scowl at each other, and die! The two choristers, each with a stolid band of other choristers, are always on the scene to explain to the public what the mother, sons and sister feel at every juncture, and to speculate as to what they mean to do under the different circumstances. At the conclusion of the play much disappointment is felt by the audience that the choruses should survive the fate of the brothers. The construction of this tragedy is based on the severest classical models, and is therefore unnatural and monstrous. It is a specimen of that high-art which contemns nature. No sympathy can be felt for heroes and heroines dogged in every scene by choruses preaching from the texts uttered by the chief performers. When the brothers glower, the choristers frown; when the brothers embrace, the choristers, to the number of thirty odd, fly to each others' arms; when the distracted mother awaits her murdered child, the untiring chorus cries Woe! Woe! when the play is ended, the same people piously wind up with a moral reflection about Guilt, and the curtain falls.

The whole tragedy is therefore but a succession of opportunities for the exhibition of superior declamation. Had Mlle. JANAUSCHEK need to fear the rivalry of any actor or actress in her troupe, or the attention which stirring incident excites, she would have chosen this play for her *début* this season; but as she need fear nothing of the sort, the wonder is that she would condemn her American audiences to so dull and unnatural a production.

The weight of the drama is borne by her. The feelings which she is required to represent, although exceedingly limited and of a wholly gloomy cast, are nevertheless so minutely elaborated as to tax all her artistic ability. In less able hands a deplorable weariness would have seized upon the audience after the first scenes of the *Princess of Messina*. Parental solicitude is the theme of the character. First solicitous about her son's enmity, then for the objects of their love, then for her daughter's happiness, then for the murdered Prince, then for his remorseful brother—she is ever wailing, expostulating, condoling, cursing and beseeching. Nothing occurs but to wring her maternal bosom, and to show that maternity is a curse.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK'S majestic features assume unearthly grandeur as she alludes to the fearful portents which presaged the birth of that one of her sons destined to bring ruin on her house. As she recites the dreadful story her voice seems to sink in terror of an evil presence, the fate of her princely line, invisible to sight but ever near the wretched mother. When she takes either obdurate son by the hand and prays him to be reconciled with his brother, her eye discovers the chilling hopelessness that possesses her heart. And when their obstinate coldness insults her pleading—her strong glare and angry tones indicate the harsh and bitter parent stem from which the offspring came. The joy she exhibits at the confidences they bestowed in her concerning the objects of their love is belied by the boding care that sits upon her brow, showing that her soul will not permit her to cheat herself into the full confidence of future peace. When at length the dreadful truth is shown—that both her children have felt unhallowed passion for their sister, that one of them has slain the other out of jealousy as unholy, the whole power of her tragic force is displayed. Very seldom has mimic representation been so absorbing, as the first few moments of this scene. Her ghastly countenance surrounded by her sable locks and sombre hood, her distended eyes seeming to devour all things, her pale hands clutching at air and closing in the misery of impotent rage against fate, these are studies of tragic delineation which RISTORI never fully equaled. But then Mdlle. JANAUSCHEK is always more emotional in every character than Madame RISTORI. The severity of the classic drama is softened by the human nature which she infuses into her representations. She is less correct, perhaps, when measured by the tape and line, than RACHEL, but when regarded in the light of human feeling she is true to every standard of nature.

The company which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK has brought to America with her this time is, in all respects, superior with which she gave her representations last season. Mr. BENNEMAN and Mr. REINHARDT are possessed of excellent stage presence, and no ordinary power. The opportunities offered to the former, as the elder brother in "The Bride of Messina," are not calculated to exhibit all his ability, but are sufficient to indicate a correct style, and that degree of study which is common to all German actors, and which is foreign to New-York in more senses than one.

Mr. REINHARDT, on the contrary, was exhibited in a part (the younger son) which displayed his capacity for earnest and emotional acting. He is almost free of that constraint which overburdens actors delineating classical conceptions of character, and robs them of the sympathies of an audience. It is plain that this troupe has been selected from artists who are capable of supporting Mlle. JANAUSCHEK in dramas like *Debor ah*and *Adrienne Lecouvreur* which appeal to the sensibilities of the people. Miss KUEHLE unites to much beauty an ardor which befits her for the tenderer heroines of the drama, and we look with pleasure to her appearance in characters competent to do justice to the excellent schooling she has evidently had.

To-night Mddle. JANAUSCHEK is to appear as *Phædra;* Saturday evening as *Deborah.*

BROADWAY THEATER.

Mr. FLORENCE has made a lucky hit with "No Thoroughfare," and the Broadway Theatre is well filled nightly. Mr. FLORENCE's personation of *Obenreiser* may be an imitation of FECHTER; but its minute excellence is the result solely of his own study. It is difficult for any actor to make passion forcible while the sentiment is clogged with a foreign accent; but the difficulty must be three-fold to Mr. FLORENCE, whose natural inclination of tone and bearing run toward comedy. It must be confessed, however, that he is thoroughly impressive in every mood of the Swiss adventurer's nature, and his early apprenticeship to farce and folly seem to be forgotten in the wholly dramatic picture he exhibits. The part of *Joey Ladle* is a dull one as far as lines go, but Mr. WILLIAMSON has elevated it to popular favor. By a minute drollery of expression, and a potency of facial expression, he wrings the comedy out of the text and gives it a ludicrous significance. Quite a startling incident interrupted the peaceful progress of the play last evening. As the curtain was descending on the third act, the supports on one side gave way, and the heavy roller upon which it winds fell crashing to the stage, tearing the painted screen completely in half, thus rendering it unfit for use during the rest of the evening. The ruin was soon cleared from the stage, and a front scene was used afterward to close the acts. Fortunately no one was near the beam as it fell.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Not very long ago the Bowery was the only place in New York where ballet and spectacle could find an audience. Of late, however, Broadway has quite shamed the Bowery with the warmth of welcome it has extended to these and many other feverish entertainments peculiar to the "East Side." But during the present week the Bowery has returned to its first love, and the ballet has been restored to its earliest admirers. Neither the public nor the drama would suffer, we believe, if these two long-parted ones were never separated again. Having got the dancing girls back to their early home, why not keep them there? Terpsichore has made her return in a glowing vehicle called "The Crimson Shield; or, the Nymphs of the Rainbow." This piece is little else than the "Black Crook," with additions. The Incantation scene, the Grotto scene and the final transformation tableau in the "Crimson Shield" are copies of the same pictures exhibited at Niblo's Garden. The story is not much unlike that of the "Black Crook"—with this exception: The rivals for the hand of the lovely *Serafine* are noble knights, and no longer peasant and baron; and much of their personal antagonism is exhibited on the battle-field instead of in the peaceful valleys. So much to gratify the boys, who love tumult and clashing swords. Mr. WHALLEY and Mr. SEABERT personate these fiery opponents, and Mrs. W. G. JONES represents the distraught lady. The comic business of the performance, which is furnished by Miss CLIFFORD and Mr. MARSTON, peculiarly exemplifies that pleasing familiarity between employer and employed, which from time immemorial has been permitted to exist on the stage,(and nowhere else!) The dresses and the stage appointments have the gloss of newness, and some new scenery sensibly enhances the external attraction of the spectacle. The dancers, who are the advertised feature, are the least of the attractions. They are seen in the Demon Dance, the Fish ballet and the Can-Can. The latter is amusing here as elsewhere; but, as a Florentine critic has said, "it ought to be performed with closed doors."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC NOTES.

This evening Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER are to give the first of their three farewell ballet performances. The second is to take place to-morrow afternoon, and the last to-morrow night. In these representations the Viennese Troupe, which has not yet appeared here, and Milles. BONFANTI, SOLKE, DE ROSA, BETTY RIGL, Sig. DE COSTA and VON HAMME and LA PETITE SCHLAGER are to continue in the favorite dances of the "White Fawn" and "Black Crook;" the Demon Dance, the Lily Dance, and the Fish ballet. The Imperial Grand March, by one hundred children, is also to be given. Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss BELLE LAUD and Mr. GEORGE ATKINS are to take part in the play through which these terpsichorean pastimes are distributed. "Undine" is the name of the piece. On Monday Mr. FORREST is to appear as *King Lear.*

Signor BLITZ will give only a few more entertainments at Dodworth Hall, and after Saturday next, the 17th, he closes. To-morrow a *matinée* of his familiar magic will take place.

Several alterations have been made in the new piece at the New-York Theatre, and "Out of the Streets" is now a more compact play. Mr. GAYLER has wisely dispensed with the mad dog and Mr. PARSLOE's "banjo solo;" an entire scene has been cut from the piece and the dialogues throughout are sharper and closer. The drama has had very good audiences since the first night.

Mme. ANNA LA GRANGE, the celebrated dramatic prima donna, arrived in this City in the steamship *Ville de Paris.* She will shortly appear in operatic representations in New-York and other cities, under the direction of M. MAX STRAKOSCH.

Obituary.

Mr. SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, a well-known merchant of this City, died at his residence in Mamaroneck on Monday, Oct. 5. He was born in Westchester County, and came to New-York at an early age. After receiving a mercantile education in the store of his uncle, he commenced business for himself, founding the firm of HALSTEAD & STILES, which eventually became one of the leading clothhouses in the City. He retired from business some years ago, but his connection with the Broadway Insurance Company, the American Bible Society, and other institutions kept him comparatively in active life in the City till his death. Mr. HALSTEAD was a prominent and highly esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributed liberally both of his means and efforts. He died at the age of sixty-four years, having raised a large family of children—most of whom are living—and will be greatly missed by the Methodist denomination and the extensive circle in which he was known.

JEROME PARK.

THIRD DAY'S RACING.

The Colossus Filly Wins the Three-Year-Old Sweepstakes—Cottrell the Champagne Stakes—DeCourcy the Grand National Handicap—General Duke the Purse for Beaten Horses, and Black Knight the Sweepstakes for Gentlemen's Hacks.

There was not a very large gathering at Jerome Park yesterday to witness the third day's racing, for the gathering of dark, heavy clouds in the sky about midday presaged a storm, and prevented numbers from going who intended patronizing the sport. The enjoyment of those who were present was sadly alloyed by the heavy rain which came on just as the horses were summoned for the first race, and which continued at short intervals during the afternoon. The track, in consequence, was rendered heavy and holding, yet the fast time made speaks strongly in favor of the high quality of the contesting horses, as well as the natural goodness of the track even under the disadvantageous circumstances.

Of the racing itself, we can only speak in terms of unqualified praise, for the contests were close and exciting. The *contretemps* which befell the favorite, *Vauxhall*, in the first race, the Three-year-old Sweepstakes, by which he was left at the post, was peculiarly annoying and disappointing to his numerous backers, who, in consequence, had no chance for the heavy amounts they had invested upon him. Many of the latter thought that as the horse never got off, they were entitled to the return of their money in the pools; but the law of racing is clear and explicit on the point, declaring that a horse once in the hands of the starter shall be considered a runner, and all bets upon him consequently stand good. From the great form displayed by the Ohio stable of MCCONNELL & THOMPSON during the meeting, and the confidence openly expressed by them of *Vauxhall's* ability to win, there is every reason to judge that he could have won this race, and the regret is therefore the deeper that anything should have occurred to destroy his chance.

The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds had only two runners out of the nine entries; the prestige of Capt. MOORE's colt frightening away all except Mr. BELMONT's representative filly *Attraction.* His old opponent, Mr. DENISON's colt *Narragansett*, who beat him at the meeting from which he takes his name, was an absentee, having been thrown out of training for the season. Had he been a starter, the race would have been doubly interesting. Col. MCDANIELS declined starting his flying daughter of *Balrownie, Bonnie Lass,* as she would have had a penalty of seven pounds extra to carry, which she could not hope successfully to do, opposed to such a magnificent colt as the son of *Daniel Boone.* The race was slightly exciting at first, for Mr. BELMONT's filly took a strong lead for half a mile, when *Cottrell* made his effort and the race was virtually over from that moment. The mile was run in 1:49¾, which was a great performance considering the heavy state of the track.

The race for the Grand National Handicap was one of unusual excellence, and the victory of *De Courcy* afforded the wished-for opportunity of tendering congratulations to his popular owner, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, whose success on the Course which owes its establishment to him, is always warmly received by the public. The St. Leger winner made his own running from the start, and was never caught, beating the field opposed to him in clever style. The race for beaten horses was unusually interesting, for Mr. SANFORD's filly, *La Polka*, made a most spirited race with *General Duke* throughout the mile and three-quarters, and gave a complete refutation to those who asserted her non-staying abilities over a distance of ground. The time of this race was 3¼ seconds faster than the three-year-old sweepstakes was run by the *Colossus* filly, who won it. The race for the gentlemen's hacks, with gentlemen riders, was as hollow an affair as on the previous day in a similar race, for *Black Knight*, like *Maid of Honor*, made the running, and cutting his opponents down won in a canter by twenty lengths.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES

was the first event on the card, and was over one mile and three-quarters, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added. Three out of the nine entries started, viz.: MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's b. c. *Vauxhall;* I. W. PENNOCK's *Colossus* filly, out of *Maid of Monmouth*, and BOWIE & HALL's b. c. *Viley.* In pools *Vauxhall* sold for $600, *Colossus* filly $375, and *Viley* $250. The ring betting was *Vauxhall* even against the field. After one false start, but which was generally thought to be a very fair one, the horses returned to the starting place, and the flag dropped while *Vauxhall* had his head turned in another direction. His jockey was unable to get him turned round, and he was left standing at the post, to the consternation of his backers, whose condemnation of the starter was loud and deep. The race was, in consequence, left to the *Colossus* filly and *Viley*, the former leading a couple of lengths throughout the race, and winning by two lengths in 3:16¼.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles, entrance $100; h. f., $500 added. The winner of the Belmont, Travers, Champion or Ladies' Stake, 7 pounds extra.

I. W. Pennock enters b. f. by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler........ 1
Bowie & Hall enter b. c. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston........ 2
M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Blunder, by Lexington, dam Bionde, by imp. Glencoe........dr.
M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Lark, by Lexington, dam Laura White........dr.
D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Lizzy Rogers, by Brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe..dr.
D. McDaniels enters b. f. Albuera, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, by Revenue........dr.
McConnell & Thompson enter b. c. Bayonet, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire........dr.
McConnell & Thompson enter b. c. Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona, by imp. Yorkshire........dr.
J. Hunter enters bl. f. Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington........dr.
Time—3:16¼.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES

for two-year olds, one mile, for a purse of $500, the winner of any two-year-old stake at Jerome Park or Saratoga carrying seven pounds extra, was the next race. There were two starters only out of the nine entries, viz.: Capt. MOORE's ch. c. *Cottrell* by *Daniel Boone*, and Mr. BELMONT's b. f. *Attraction* by *Balrownie.* The betting was $100 to $30 on *Cottrell*, who allowed *Attraction* to take and keep a lead of two lengths to past the half-mile pole where he went up, had her safe in a few strides, and won easily by six lengths in 1:49¾; very good time considering the heavy track.

SECOND RACE—Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, $500; $50 entrance; one mile.

Thomas G. Moore enters ch. c. by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick........ 1
The Annieswood stable enters b. f. Attraction, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell........ 2
F. Morris enters b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam by Arlington........dr.
R. W. Cameron enters imp. br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, out of Eleanor, by Voltigeur........dr.
Thomas G. Moore enters ch. f. by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington........dr.
D. McDaniels enters b. f. Bonnie Lass, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue........dr.
D. McDaniels enters b. f. by Oakland, dam Leisure, by Red Eye........dr.
The Annieswood stable enters b. c. Sapphire, by imp. Balrownie, dam The Gloamin, by imp. Glencoe...dr.
August Belmont enters b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, out of Bapta, by Kingston........dr.
Time—1:49¾.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP

was the third race, and was for all ages over two miles and a quarter; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. There were eighteen entries, of which five started, viz.: *Australia, Local, Aldebaran, De Courcy* and *Colossus* filly. They sold in pools: *Australia* $300, *General Yorke* $400, *Aldebaran* and *Local* $165, and *Colossus* filly $120. *De Courcy* cut out the running, with *Aldebaran* close in attendance, *Colossus* filly third, *Australia* fourth, and *Local* last, and in this order they ran through the first mile in 1:51¾, and the mile and a quarter in 2:18¾. *Australia* being third as they passed the stand. *De Courcy* still held his lead on the second mile, but on coming up the homestretch, *Australia* shot past *Aldebaran*, and made play for Mr. JEROME's colt. *De Courcy*, however, had something left in him, and stalling off her resolute challenge, he beat her to the score by a length: the *Colossus* filly was third and *Aldebaran* last. Time—4:11¾.

The Jerome Park stable enters ch. c. De Courcy, 4 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe, 92 pounds........ 1
Bowie & Hall enter ch. f. Australia, by imp. Australian, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire, 85 pounds........ 2
I. W. Pennock enters b. f., 3 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler, 83 pounds........ 3
J. W. Weldon enters ch. h. Local, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe, 112 pounds........ 4
J. W. Weldon enters ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, 104 pounds........ 5
Time—4:11¾.

THE PURSE FOR BEATEN HORSES

which followed, was over a mile and three-quarters, for $500. The entries and runners were *General Duke, La Polka,* and *Flora McIvor;* the former being the favorite at $100 to $30. *La Polka* went off with the lead, and with the *Duke* two lengths behind her and *Flora* a length behind the latter, the first three-quarters of a mile was run. Many now expected to see *La Polka* come back, and the race to lay between the favorite and *Flora*, but to the general surprise, Mr. SANFORD's filly still kept the gap open and *Flora* fell behind. As they went around the Clubhouse bend *La Polka* was two lengths ahead of the *Duke*, who closed on the filly on the lower stretch and passing her led her a length as they turned into the quarter-stretch. A fine race home ensued, but the *Duke* had her safe, for although his rider flourished his whip, leading many to think he was at work on his horse, he never found it necessary to touch him with it, and won the race cleverly by a length; *Flora McIvor* beaten off. Time—3:13.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500, for beaten horses, one and three-quarter miles.

McConnell & Thompson's ch. c. General Duke, 3 years. 1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka, 3 years........ 2
J. W. Weldon's b. f. Flora McIvor, 4 years........ 3
Time—3:13.

THE HACK RACE,

for a sweepstakes for gentlemen riders, weight 150 pounds, one mile, had five entries, of which three started, viz.: *Black Knight, Content* and *Caprice.* The former was the favorite at $100 to $50 on him, and making the running from the start, he won very easily by twenty lengths in 2:00.

FIFTH RACE—Sweepstakes for gentlemen's hacks, gentlemen riders, 150 pounds weight:

C. Livingstone's bl. g. Black Knight........ 1
J. P. Wetmore's b. m. Caprice........ 2
F. G. D'Hauteville's ch. m. Content........ 3
Time—2:00.

Sale of Stock at Jerome Park.

Yesterday a sale of thoroughbred stock, the property of the Jerome Park Home stable, took place on the Course previous to the commencement of the meeting. Dr. R. UNDERWOOD was the officiating auctioneer, and we were pleased to hear his eloquent voice again on the occasion. *Cycloid*, a chestnut filly, three years, by imp. *Lapidist*, dam *Cyclone*, by *Vandal*, was first offered, and was bought by Mr. W. C. BABCOCK for $353. *Keystone*, a chestnut filly, three years old, by *Lapidist*, dam *Parachute*, by *Yorkshire*, was knocked down for $170 to the same gentleman. *Gilder*, a chestnut mare, six years old, by imp *Mango*, dam *Juliet*, by *Sovereign*, went to the same party for $300, who also took *Revere*, a chestnut mare, by imp *Glencoe*, stinted to *Trovatore*, for $185, and *Belladonna*, a bay mare five years old, by *Lapidist*, dam *Madonna*, stinted to *Fleetwing*, for $450. Mr. R. SHAY became the purchaser of *Alpha*, a chestnut colt, two years old, for $250, and of *Diadem*, a chestnut gelding, two years old, both of them by *Lapidist*, for $260. *Petroen*, a chestnut gelding, two years old, by *Lapidist*, dam *Revere*, was knocked down to GARRY BELL for $100; *Coon Van Hoosen* for $150, to Mr. COWEN, of Montreal, and *Stockbridge*, a chestnut gelding, yearling, by *Logan*, dam by *Glencoe*, for $125, to Col. MCDANIELS.

The renowned race-horse *Onward* was next offered, and was purchased by Mr. JEROME for $1,000. *Twinkle*, a bay filly, by *Eclipse*, three years, was knocked down to Dr. KERWAN, of Montreal, for $510.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

List of Candidates Thus far Nominated.

We give this morning a list of the candidates thus far nominated by the two parties for members of the next Congress. The candidates whose names in the subjoined list are marked with a * are members of the present Congress. The number is gratifyingly large:

ARKANSAS.

Election, Nov. 3.

Republican.	Democratic.
1. *Lyman H. Roots.	1. Charles S. Cameron.
2. James T. Elliott.	2. Anthony A. C. Rogers.
3. *Thomas Boles.	3. L. B. Nash.

CALIFORNIA.

Election, Nov. 3.

1. Francis M. Pixley.	1. *Samuel B. Axtell.
2. A. A. Sargent.	2. J. W. Coffroth.
3. Chancellor Hartsorn.	3. *James A. Johnson.

DELAWARE.

Election, Nov. 3.

1. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert.	1. Benj. T. Briggs.

GEORGIA.

Election Nov. 3.

1. *J. W. Clift.	1. A. H. Hansell.
2. William P. Pierce.	2. *Nelson Tift.
3. John H. Caldwell.	3. Hugh Buchanan.
4. B. B. de Graffenried.	4. Thomas G. Lawson.
5. *C. H. Prince.	5. William H. Mallon.
6. John A. Wimpy.	6. Wier Boyd.
7. James Atkins.	7. *P. M. P. Young.

ILLINOIS.

Election Nov. 3.

At large—*John A. Logan.	At large—W. W. O'Brien.
1. *N. B. Judd.	1. M. R. M. Wallace.
2. *John F. Farnsworth.	2. Aug's. M. Herrington.
3. *E. B. Washburne.	3. William J. McKim.
4. John B. Hawley.	4. James W. Singleton.
5. *Ebon C. Ingersoll.	5. John M. Niglas.
6. *Burton C. Cook.	6. Oliver C. Gray.
7. Jesse H. Morre.	7. Thomas Brewer.
8. *Shelby M. Cullom.	8. Benj. S. Edwards.
9. Lenord F. Ross.	9. Thompson W. McNully
10. John B. Turner.	10. *Albert G. Burr.
11. James S. H. Martin.	11. *S. S. Marshall.
12. John Breeze Hay.	12. William H. Snyder.
13. *Greene B. Raum.	13. John M. Krebs.

INDIANA.

Election Oct. 13.

1. James C. Veatch.	1. *William E. Niblack.
2. Walter Q. Gresham.	2. *Michael C. Kerr.
3. Robert N. Lamb.	3. *William S. Holman.
4. *George W. Julian.	4. John S. Reid.
5. *John Coburn.	5. John W. Keightley.
6. Wm. Wirt Carter.	6. Daniel W. Voorhees.
7. *Godlove S. Orth.	7. Mahlon D. Manson.
8. Daniel D. Pratt.	8. Nathan O. Ross.
9. *John P. C. Shanks.	9. Robert Lowry.
10. *William Williams.	10. Andrew Ellison.
11. Jasper Packard.	11. M. K. Farrand.

[Indiana has been redistricted since the last election of Congressmen.]

IOWA.

Election Nov. 3.

1. Geo. W. McCrary.	1. Thomas W. Claggett.
2. Wm. Smith.	2. Wm. E. Leffingwell.
3. *Wm. B. Allison.	3. Wm. Miles.
4. *Wm. Loughridge.	4. John P. Irish.
5. Frank W. Palmer.	5. P. Gad. Bryan.
6. Charles Pomeroy.	6. Charles A. L. Rosell.

KANSAS.

Election Nov. 3.

1. *Sidney Clarke.	1. Charles W. Blair.

KENTUCKY.

2. Samuel Langley.	2. Wm. N. Sweeney.
3. Wm. E. Hobson.	
5. J. B. English.	5. Boyd Winchester.
6. Oliver W. Root.	6. *T. L. Jones.
	7. *James B. Beck.
8. S. M. Barnes.	8. J. G. Eve.
9. W. J. Worthington.	9. John M. Rice.

LOUISIANA.

Election, Nov. 3.

1. *J. H. Sypher.	1. Louis St. Martin.
2. L. A. Sheldon.	2. C. S. Hunt.
2. J. Willis Menard, (colored, short term.)	3. Adolphe Hunt.
	4. Michael Ryan.
5. P. J. Kennedy.	

MARYLAND.

Election Nov. 3.

1. Henry B. Torbett.	1. Samuel Hambleton.
2. John T. Ensor.	2. *Stevenson Archer.
3. Adam E. King.	3. Thomas Swann.
	3. David R. Brown, (People's.)
	3. William L. McCarley. (Workingmen's.)
4. Daniel Weisel.	4. Patrick Hammill.
5. W. J. Albert.	5. *Frederick Stone.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Election Nov. 3.

2. *Oakes Ames.	2. Edward Avery.
3. *Ginery Twitchell.	3. Edwin C. Bailey.
4. *Samuel Hooper.	4. Peter Harvey.
5. *Benjamin F. Butler.	
5. Richard H. Dana, Jr., (Independent.)	
6. *Nathaniel P. Banks.	
7. *George S. Boutwell.	
8. George F. Hoar.	
9. *Wm. B. Washburne.	
10. *Henry L. Dawes.	

MICHIGAN.

Election Nov. 3.

1. *F. C. Beaman.	1. Merrill I. Mills.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.	2. Henry Chamberlain.
3. *Austin Blair.	3. Isaac M. Crane.
4. *Thomas W. Ferry.	4. Lyman G. Mason.
5. Oma D. Conger.	5. Byron G. Stout.
6. Randolph Strickland.	6. Wm. Newton.

MINNESOTA.

Election Nov. 3.

1. M. S. Wilkinson.	1. Geo. W. Batchelder.
2. *Ignatius Donnelly.	2. Eugene N. Wilson.

MISSOURI.

Election, Nov. 3.

1. William A. Pile.	1. Erastus Wells.
2. G. A. Finkelburg.	2. James J. Lindley.
3. John F. Bush.	3. *James R. McCormick.
4. H. S. Boyd.	4. Charles B. McAfee.
5. S. S. Burdett.	5. John L. Phillips.
5. H. D. Stover, (short term.)	5. J. P. Ross, (short term.)
6. *R. T. Van Horn.	6. James Shields.
7. John F. Asper.	7. Mordecai Oliver.
8. *John F. Benjamin.	8. John F. Williams.
9. D. R. Dyer.	9. W. F. Switzler.

NEBRASKA.

Election, Oct. 13.

1. *John Taffe.	1. Andrew J. Poppleton.

NEVADA.

Election, Nov. 3.

1. Thomas Fitch.	1. W. F. Anderson.

NEW-JERSEY.

Election Nov. 3.

1. *William Moore.	1. Samuel J. Bayard.
2. James F. Rusling.	2. *Charles Haight.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.	3. John T. Bird.
4. *John Hill.	4. Philip Rafferty.
5. *Geo. A. Halsey.	5. Orestes Cleveland.

NEW-YORK.

Election Nov. 3.

2. Henry S. Bellows.	
3. Samuel Booth.	
	11. George W. Green.
	12. Charles Wheaton.
13. *John H. Ketcham.	14. Stephen L. Mayham.
14. Joseph H. Ramsey.	
15. Adolphus H. Tanner.	
16. *Orange Ferris.	16. Robt. W. Livingston.
17. Wm. A. Wheeler.	
18. Stephen Sanford.	18. John H. White.
19. Charles Knapp.	19. Franklin R. Gilbert.
20. *A. H. Laflin.	20. Andrew Cornwall.
21. *Alex. H. Bailey.	21. J. Thomas Spriggs.
22. *J. C. Churchill.	
23. *Dennis McCarthy.	23. William Porter.
24. George W. Cowles.	24. Elmore P. Ross.
25. *Wm. H. Kelsey.	
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.	26. —— Devereaux.
27. *Hamilton Ward.	27. Gen. Gregg.
28. Noah Davis, Jr.	
29. John Fisher.	29. James Jackson, Jr.
30. D. S. Bennett.	30. Isaac A. Verplanck.
31. Porter Sheldon.	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.	1. David A. Barnes.
2. *David Heaton.	2. Thomas S. Kenan.
3. *Oliver H. Dockery.	3. A. A. McKoy.
4. *J. T. Deweese.	4. Sion H. Rogers.
5. W. F. Henderson.	5. Livingston Brown.
6. *Nathaniel Boyden.	6. Francis E. Shober.
7. *A. H. Jones.	7. Plato Durham.

OHIO.

Election Oct. 13.

1. *Benjamin Eggleston.	1. P. W. Strader.
2. Job E. Stevenson.	2. *Samuel F. Cary.
3. *Robert C. Schenck.	3. C. L. Vallandigham.
4. *William Lawrence.	4. John S. Leedom.
5. T. E. Grissell.	5. *William Mungen.
6. John A. Smith.	6. Nelson Barrere.
7. James J. Winans.	7. J. H. Thomas.
8. John Beatty.	8. John H. Benton.
9. William H. Gibson.	9. E. F. Dickinson.
10. *Jas. M. Ashley.	10. Truman H. Hoag.
11. *John T. Wilson.	11. John Sands.
12. Nelson J. Turner.	12. *P. Van Trump.
13. Charles Cooper.	13. *George W. Morgan.
14. *Martin Welker.	14. Lyman R. Critchfield.
15. Ed. H. Moore.	15. Martin D. Follet.
16. *John A. Bingham.	16. Josiah M. Estep.
17. Jacob A. Ambler.	17. D. L. Lawson.
18. William H. Upson.	18. Franklin T. Backus.
19. *J. A. Garfield.	19. James McEwin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election Oct. 13.

1. Benj. L. Berry.	1. *Samuel J. Randall.
2. *Charles O'Neill.	2. Thomas B. Florence.
3. *Leonard Myers.	3. John Moffat.
4. *William D. Kelley.	4. James B. Nicholson.
5. *Caleb N. Taylor.	5. John R. Reading.
6. John R. Breitenback.	6. John D. Stiles.
7. Washington Townsend.	7. Robt. Em. Monaghan.
8. Henry S. Eckert.	8. *J. Lawrence Getz.
9. O. J. Dickey.	9. H. B. Swarr.
	9. R. Crane, short term.
10. *Henry L. Cake.	10. J. J. Connor.
11. J. Torrey.	11. *D. M. Van Auken.
12. Theodore Strong.	12. *Geo. W. Woodward.
13. *Ulysses Mercur.	13. Victor E. Piollet.
14. John B. Packer.	14. James F. Knipe.
15. Samuel Small.	15. R. J. Haldeman.
16. John Cessna.	16. F. M. Kimmel.
17. *Daniel J. Morrill.	17. John P. Linton.
18. Wm. H. Armstrong.	18. L. A. Mackey.
19. *Glenni W. Schofield.	19. Rasselas Brown.
20. George W. Gilfillan.	20. Robert M. De France.
20. S. N. Pettis, short term.	
21. *John Covode.	21. Henry D. Foster.
22. James S. Negley.	22. Andrew Burtt.
23. Darwin Phelps.	23. Lewis Z. Mitchell.
24. Jas. Benton Donley.	24. David Crawford.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Benj. F. Whittemore.	1. Harris Covington.
2. Joseph Hilton.	
3. Solomon L. Hoge.	3. J. P. Reed.
4. A. S. Wallace.	4. W. D. Simpson.

TENNESSEE.

Election Nov. 5.

1. R. R. Butler.	
2. *Horace Maynard.	
3. *William B. Stokes.	3. A. E. Garrett.
4. Lewis Tillman.	
5. S. C. Mercur.	
5. Wm. F. Prosser.	
6. *Samuel M. Arnell.	6. Dorsey B. Thomas.
6. John Jay Buck.	
7. *Isaac R. Hawkins.	
8. *David A. Nunn.	8. J. W. Leftwich.
8. Wm. J. Smith.	

WEST VIRGINIA.

Election Oct. 22.

1. I. H. Duvall.	1. Henry S. Walker.
2. James C. McGrew.	2. William G. Brown.
3. John S. Witcher.	3. C. P. T. Moore.

WISCONSIN.

Election Nov. 3.

1. *H. E. Paine.	1. Alex. Mitchell.
2. *Benj. F. Hopkins.	2. John Winans.
3. *Amasa Cobb.	
4. L. F. Frisby.	4. *C. A. Eldridge.
5. *Philetus Sawyer.	5. Joseph Vilas.
6. *C. C. Washburn.	6. Albert E. Ellis.

Present Members Not Renominated.

Below we give a list of the members of the present Congress in whose districts other persons have been placed in nomination for the Forty-first Congress. In many instances the present Representatives declined to be candidates for reëlection:

ARKANSAS.

2. James Hinds, Republican.

CALIFORNIA.

2. William Higby, Republican.

DELAWARE.

1. John A. Nicholson, Democrat.

GEORGIA.

3. W. P. Edwards, Republican.
4. Samuel Gove, Republican.
6. John H. Christy, Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

4. Abner C. Harding, Republican.
7. Henry P. H. Bromwell, Republican.
9. Lewis W. Ross, Democrat.
12. John Baker, Republican.

INDIANA.

8. Morton C. Hunter, Republican.
9. Schuyler Colfax, Republican, nominated for Vice-President.

IOWA.

1. James F. Wilson, Republican.
2. Hiram Price, Republican.
5. Granville M. Dodge, Republican.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard, Republican.

KENTUCKY.

5. Asa P. Grover, Democrat.
8. George M. Adams, Democrat.
9. John D. Young, Democrat.

LOUISIANA.

2. James Mann, Democrat, (dead.)
5. W. Jasper Blackburn, Republican.

MAINE.

2. Sidney Perham, Republican.
5. Frederick A. Pike, Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

8. John D. Baldwin, Republican.

MARYLAND.

1. Hiram McCullough, Democrat.
3. Charles E. Phelps, Democrat.
4. Francis Thomas, Republican.

MICHIGAN.

2. Charles Upson, Republican.
5. Rowland E. Trowbridge, Republican.
6. John F. Driggs, Republican.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom, Republican.

MISSOURI.

2. Carman A. Newcomb, Republican.
4. Joseph J. Gravelly, Republican.
5. Joseph W. McClurg, Republican.
7. Benjamin F. Loan, Republican.
9. George W. Anderson, Republican.

NEVADA.

1. Delos R. Ashley, Republican.

NEW-JERSEY.

3. Charles Sitgreaves, Democrat.

NEW-YORK.

14. John V. C. Pruyn, Democrat.
15. John A. Griswold, Republican, nominated for Governor.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd, Republican.
18. James M. Marvin, Republican.
19. William C. Fields, Republican.
24. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Republican.
26. William S. Lincoln, Republican.
28. Lewis Selye, Republican.
29. Burt Van Horn, Republican.
30. James M. Humphrey, Democrat.
31. Henry Van Aernam, Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. J. R. French, Republican.
5. Israel G. Lash, Republican.

OHIO.

6. Reader W. Clarke, Republican.
9. Ralph P. Buckland, Republican.
15. Tobias A. Plants, Republican.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley, Republican.
18. Rufus P. Spalding, Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

6. Benjamin M. Boyer, Democrat.
7. John M. Broomall, Republican.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, Republican, (dead.)
14. George F. Miller, Republican.
15. Adam J. Glossbrenner, Democrat.
16. William H. Koontz, Republican.
18. Stephen F. Wilson, Republican.
20. Darwin A. Finney, Republican, (dead.)
22. James K. Moorhead, Republican.
23. Thomas Williams, Republican.
24. George V. Laurence, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

2. C. C. Bowen, Republican.
3. S. Corley, Republican.
4. James H. Goss, Republican.

TENNESSEE.

1. Robert R. Butler, Republican.
4. James Mullins, Republican.
5. John Trimble, Republican.

VERMONT.

1. Frederick E. Woodbridge, Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Chester D. Hubbard, Republican.
2. Bithnel M. Kitchen, Republican.
3. Daniel Polsley, Republican.

Members Already Chosen.

The following members have already been elected to the Forty-first Congress:

COLORADO.

Allen A. Bradford, Republican.

MAINE.

1. *John Lynch, Republican.
2. S. P. Morrill, Republican.
3. *James G. Blaine, Republican.
4. *John A. Peters, Republican.
5. Eugene Hale, Republican.

VERMONT.

1. Charles Willard, Republican.
2. *Luke P. Poland, Republican.
3. *Worthington C. Smith, Republican.

Serious Charge Against an Alderman.

During the early part of the past Summer one of the committees of the Board of Aldermen was directed to select a site for the erection thereon of a new Station-house for the Fiftieth Precinct, Capt. POWELL. Among the members of this committee was Alderman DANIELS, of the Eighth Ward. The Committee subsequently reported to the Board, in favor of purchasing two lots on Flatbush-avenue; but before the question on the adoption of the report came up, Mayor KALBFLEISCH sent in a special message requesting that it should not be adopted, as there were circumstances connected with the matter which, in his opinion, called for an official investigation. A Committee was subsequently appointed, which consisted of the Mayor and Aldermen ARMFIELD, WHITNEY, ELLIOTT and O'BRIEN. Several meetings were held, and nothing definite was ascertained until last evening, when the Committee met again. One of the witnesses then examined testified that the lots on Flatbush-avenue, which the Committee had reported in favor of securing, had been purchased by Alderman DANIELS, who caused the deed for the same to be made out in his (witness) name. It is alleged that by this little game, Alderman DANIELS would have been a couple of thousand dollars in pocket, providing the property had been purchased by the City. The charge is a serious one, and extremely damaging to the Alderman, who is now working for a renomination from the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward—a section of the old Eighth Ward. The investigation has not been concluded.

Alleged Drugging and Kidnapping.

Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday received a letter from a man named JOHN JOHNSON, who states that he had been drugged and taken to Albany, where he is now held in confinement as an insane man; and that his incarceration had been procured at the instance of two men against whom he was to appear before the Hudson County Grand Jury as a witness for robbing him. He stated that he was drugged in New-York, and was taken to Albany by a woman who represented herself on the boat to be his wife, and, upon arriving in that city, she and her confederates represented to the authorities that JOHNSON was insane and unfit to be at large, upon which he was committed to jail, where he still remains, unable to obtain a hearing. JOHNSON appeals to Recorder MARTINDALE to write a statement of the facts in the case to the authorities of Albany, to the end that he may regain his liberty. The names of the parties charged with robbing JOHNSON on the 9th of September last, and whom he thinks were instrumental in drugging and abducting him, are THOMAS RYAN and HENRY HEEMAN. The Recorder will lay the letter before District-Attorney LYONS for the purpose of having the matter investigated, and if found to be as stated, action will be taken to procure JOHNSON's release, in order that he may be able to present his case before the Grand Jury now in session in Hudson County.

Jersey City News.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—MICKEY FREE challenges any man in the world to walk a match of 1,000 miles for $1,000 on the New-Jersey meadows.... Work on the Pavonia Ferry and West End Hudson City horse-car railroad has been commenced.... JOHN ENGLER, of Jersey City, the champion skater, has been engaged by Messrs. HERVEY & JOHNSON, builders of the Jersey City Skating Rink, for ten week, commencing Dec. 15.

BRANDISHING A KNIFE.—CHARLES KELVILLE, residing at No. 192 Adams-street, Newark, was yesterday committed to await examination on a charge of forcing his wife down on a bed and threatening to murder her with a formidable-looking knife which he brandished over her. He was also charged with threatening to take the life of a citizen who interposed to save Mrs. KELVILLE.

ROSEVILLE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting of the Roseville Literary Association will be held on Monday evening next at St. Barnabas Hall, on which occasion the exercises are expected to be of a very interesting nature.

FIRE—Yesterday afternoon, about 12:30 o'clock, a fire occurred in the basement of VAN HORN's furniture store, adjoining the New-Jersey House in Newark. It was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, but was extinguished with but slight damage.

The Columbia boat crew of Jersey City offer to row the victorious crew in the six-oared race of the New-Jersey regatta, which will take place on the Passaic River at Newark on Saturday.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday evening, from foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 55 years, 5 feet 8 inches high. Had brown hair, mixed with grey, and side whiskers. Had on dark cloth sack coat, red striped vest, dark cassimere pants, grey knit drawers, white muslin shirt, plaid flannel under-shirt, blue socks and Oxford tie. Had bank book, New-York Savings Bank, name of T. WHITE. The body was placed on the morgue to await identification.

MINOR ITEMS.—Officer HOLMES, of the Eighth Precinct, was assaulted by THOS. HARNETT last night, who he arrested for disorderly conduct.... JAMES GILBERT and WM. O'BRIEN, sailors, while discharging cargo from the schooner *Ada*, at Pier No. 46 North River, had a leg each broken by some lumber falling upon them. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.... An unknown man, aged 55, brown hair, mixed with gray, and side whiskers, dressed in dark coat, red striped vest, dark pants, was drowned last evening at the foot of East Twenty-third-street. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—Mr. BURDETT STRYKER, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, was nominated for Alderman of the Fourth Ward by the Republicans of that section of the city.

The Elections in Connecticut—Full Returns.

HARTFORD, CONN., Thursday, Oct. 8.

Full returns of the town elections have been received. Of the 163 towns that voted on Monday last, 86 are clearly Republican, 69 Democratic, and seven divided. The Republicans gain the entire Registration Boards in eleven towns that were Democratic last year, and gain a portion of the Boards in five towns that were wholly Democratic last year. The Democrats gain the Registration Boards in five towns that were Republican last year, in two towns that were partially so, and a portion of the Boards in two towns that were wholly Republican last year. The above is official, and can be relied upon.

The Hartford *Post* of Thursday evening gives the following as the result of the town elections in Connecticut, the figures being in every instance received from its own correspondents in every town in the State:

	1867.	1868.
Republican towns........	75	86
Democratic towns........	86	69
Divided........		7

The Republicans carry more towns than the Democrats did last year, and on the popular vote have made, wherever there was a contest, large aggregate gains.

The Payment of the Bonds—Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The following letter from Secretary MCCULLOCH has been received by a business house in this City, in answer to inquiries by them:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1868.

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., inquiring "if there is any doubt about the United States bonds, Sixes of 1881, being paid in gold, principal and interest?" In reply, I would say, that it has been the invariable practice of the Government to pay, both the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States, in coin, as they respectively matured, and I know of no reason why a different course should be pursued in regard to the bonds of 1881.

Respectfully yours,
H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

The conditions of the bonds mentioned in the letter are the same as those of the Five-twenties.

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Fall Hats.—Our styles for gentlemen are the styles for the season, and an extensive variety for boys and youth.
WARNOCK, Hatter,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Ladies' French Kid Boots for Autumn and Winter dress and promenade. The latest Paris patterns.
JOHN W. BURT,
No. 683 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Cannons, Rippowam and Yale & Bolton's Furnaces; also Union, Republic and Hayes' Ranges. KELLER & EDLESSON, sole manufacturers, No. 556 3d-av., New-York.

City Ladies and Ladies from the Country, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.—Dr. DILLENBACK will be in his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th of October. Call early, as numbers wishing to consult him last week failed on account of the lateness of the hour. Consultation free.

MARRIED.

BOLLES—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, JOHN HARRIS BOLLES to MARY ELLIS, daughter of D. Randolph Martin, all of this City.

CAMPBELL—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. William Atwill, of St. John's Church, Catharine, N. Y., ADAM G. CAMPBELL, of Havana, N. Y., to JANE G., daughter of the late Samuel Lawrence, of Cayuta Lake, Schuyler County, N. Y.

ELDER—BROWN.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, SAMUEL G. ELDER to ADA E. BROWN, niece of George W. Martin, Esq.

FANNING—MULLIGAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I., by Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, ROBERT S. FANNING to ELLEN WIKOFF, daughter of William Mulligan, Esq., all of Astoria.

GRANT—VAN SICKLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, WM. G. GRANT, Jr., to ANNIE, daughter of R. M. Van Sickler, Esq., all of this City.

GRUBB—VAN RENSSELAER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, S. T. D., EDWARD BURD GRUBB to ELIZABETH WADSWORTH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

HOWLAND—NICHOLS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Johnson, MARY A., daughter of Geo. S. Nichols, to FRANK N. HOWLAND, all of Athens, N. Y.

LITTELL—TRATHEN.—At Denville, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Wm. H. Littell, THEODORE F. LITTELL, of Summit, N. J., to ADDIE L. TRATHEN, daughter of E. W. Tuthill, of the former place.

MACBETH—HAZZARD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 5, by Rev. P. P. Irving, EDWARD W. MACBETH, of Charleston, S. C., to MARY F., eldest daughter of the late Thomas F. Hazzard, of Georgia.

MILLER—GREER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. H. W. Van Dyke, DAVID W. MILLER, of Cincinnati, to MATILDA GREER, of Brooklyn.

PEARSE—HOLSTE.—On Monday morning, Oct. 5, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. G. B. Draper, T. GEORGE PEARSE, of this City, to HELENA D. SOPHIA, only daughter of Adolf Holste, Esq., of the above place.

PERRY—FRINK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. John A. Aspinwall, WILLIAM A. PERRY to EMMA CONSTANCE FRINK, all of Bay Ridge.

ROCKWELL—LANDON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Cory, A. D. ROCKWELL, M. D., to SUSIE, youngest daughter of Gardner Landon, Esq.

SCHNEELY—BLAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. M. Ronay, of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, ADOLPH SCHNEELY, of Zurich, Switzerland, to AIMEE, daughter of Aimée and the late Joseph Blain, of this City.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

SMITH—FISKE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. John C. Bliss, HARRIS K. SMITH, of Brooklyn, to MAY A., eldest daughter of Alex. S. Fiske, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J. No cards.

WAGGONER—FRASER.—In Florida, Orange County, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Orris Fraser, assisted by Rev. Augustus Seward, D. D., of Middletown, N. Y., RALPH H. WAGGONER, of the Toledo *Commercial*, to GERTRUDE C. FRASER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

YOUNG—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN T. YOUNG to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of C. M. Thomas, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 8, JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Josephine M. and Aaron C. Allen, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 West 45th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BAKER.—At Milwaukie, Wis., on Saturday, Oct. 3, of consumption, Col. JAMES T. BAKER, youngest son of the late Alexis S. and Amelia H. Baker, aged 38 years.

His remains were taken to New-York for interment.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, of consumption, THOMAS M. BROWN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 133 East 52d-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CULVER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 8, PAMILLA CULVER, youngest daughter of John L. and Fannie Culver, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 385 Cumberland-st., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 9, at 2 P. M.

HARDING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, CATHARINE SLOVER, wife of Wm. A. Harding, and daughter of Capt. Gideon Fountain.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from No. 174 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 8, EMMA, wife of S. C. Hall, in the 30th year of her age.

For notice of funeral see to-morrow's paper.

HALSTEAD.—At Orienta, on Monday, Oct. 5, SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. A train leaves 27th-st. depot at 11¼ A. M.; return trains leave Mamaroneck at 4:20 and 7:12 P. M.

NORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, MARY AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of E. W. and Elizabeth North, aged 14 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her parents, No. 4 Willow-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

SHERMAN.—At Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, in the 28th year of her age, HANNAH B., wife of Arthur W. Sherman, and daughter of Thomas P. Bucklin, Esq., of East Providence, R. I.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

THORP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, GEORGIE PURDY, wife of Edward B. Thorp, and eldest daughter of Bartholomew B. Purdy.

The funeral services will be held at Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERHILL.—On Fourth Day, 7th inst., SAMUEL J. UNDERHILL, of Jericho, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Seventh Day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting-house at Jericho. Cars will leave James-slip Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the train at Hicksville. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VOORHIES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, LIZZIE R., wife of Mason D. Voorhies.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, M. J. Whelan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 84th-st., first house east of 1st-av.

WHITTEMORE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in her 57th year, Mrs. LUCINDA S. WHITTEMORE, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

Her relatives and friends, and those of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR A BAD COLD.

When persons take what is called a "bad cold," there is generally more or less inactivity of the liver and stomach. At the commencement of such an attack, the common practice is to give something to "stop the cough," though the cough is often no more than one of the means which nature uses to loosen and dislodge the morbid matter which is contained in the system. "Cough medicines," so called, if any were really what they pretend to be, might do harm if they stopped the cough without removing the obstructions which cause a cough; but all who have given them a fair trial must have discovered that they have no beneficial effect of any kind, and the reason is, that they pass into the stomach without touching the lungs. In some cases, when the cough appears to be checked for a time, the patient flatters himself that he is better, but, in the meantime, the real causes of the disease are unabated, the morbid matter accumulates, various distressing symptoms follow, and consumption is the result.

These troubles can be prevented, and the "bad cold" may be completely removed. By the course we propose, the cure will be so perfect that the very liability to take a fresh cold from every trifling change of weather will be obviated. The remedies which we confidently offer are, one box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills and one bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. First take a dose of the pill, (say four of them,) and, after these operate, take the syrup according to directions; then take a pill every night, or every other night, as the state of the patient's bowels may require, for two or three nights.

The operation of the pills cleanses the stomach, and gives the Pulmonic Syrup an opportunity to relax the mucous membrane, and to penetrate the whole system. This course will remove the cough or cold, and leave the stomach and liver in such a healthy condition that taking a fresh cold would be almost impossible; for colds are seldom caught while these organs are in good working order. Doubtless you have observed that sometimes you may go about in heavy rain and east winds, and through snow, slush, and all kinds of bad weather, without any unpleasant consequences; and at other times, the least exposure will bring on a very bad cold. Then, when you find yourself very liable to catch cold, take it for granted that there is some derangement of the liver or stomach.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 14. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New-York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. E. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For 1869. Now ready. Only 25 cents.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, with many portraits, of civilized and savage; How to Study Faces; Basis of Education; Mirthfulness, with Humor; Hepworth Dixon; Wilkie Collins; Victor Cousins; Alex Dumas; Rev. Dr. Cummings; Mrs. Ritchie; Mr. Julian M. C.; Artemus Ward; Rev. Dr. Dix; Dowling; Janes Stuart; Isaacs; Osgood, &c. Newsmen have it. Only 25 cents.

THE COMBINED ANNUALS for 1865-6-7 and 8, in one volume, 200 engravings, 60 cents, or the five, including that for 1869, post paid, for 75 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

New Physiognomy, a large volume, with 1000 illustrations. Plain, $5; calf, $8; Morocco gilt, $10. Hand Book. How to write, talk, behave and do business, $2 25. Oratory, or the Extemporaneous Speaker, $1 50. Æsop's Fables, pictorial, $1. All works on the natural sciences, mechanism, &c., at No. 389 Broadway. Send two red stamps for catalogue with prices.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped

POLITICAL.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS ATTEND!

HENRY LA FARGE

will address the Radical Republicans, at

LEBANON HALL,

Bleecker-st. and 8th-av., near Abingdon-square,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1868.

RALLY FOR GRISWOLD AND CORNELL!

CENTRAL
GRISWOLD AND CORNELL
CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,

and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Seats reserved for ladies.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, J. J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman Ex. Committee.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room No. 1, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.
HAM. HARRIS, Chairman.
MEETINGS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

Turin—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Canandaigua—Patrick Corbett.
Le Roy—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Mexico, afternoon—C. M. Depew.
Oswego, evening—C. M. Depew.
Tarrytown—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Plain, P. M.—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Chas. H. Porter, of Virginia.
Waterloo—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Springville—F. G. Gedney.
Cold Spring—H. P. Crozier.
Otisville—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Near Rockaway—J. J. Couch, L. Bradford Prince, A. W. Tenney.
Cleveland—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., of Connecticut.
Tottenville—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Aurora—Gen. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky.
Troupsburgh—Col. John G. Klinck.
Stillwater—Dr. David Bell.
Syracuse—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Newburgh—Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois.
Sherman—Major J. B. Davis.
Fort Edward—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Yaphank—Capt. M. H. McNamara, of Massachusetts.
Brooklyn—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Lima—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New-York, 23d-st.—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Brooklyn—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
No. 8?3 3d-av., New-York—Isaac Dayton, Esq., Ethan Allen, Esq.
Spring Valley—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Haverstraw—W. W. Hegeman, Esq.
Northport—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
New-York, Bleecker Building—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Bernville—J. L. Barbour, Esq., of Connecticut.
New-York, Twentieth Ward—Col. J. J. O'Connor, D. H. Liddy, Esq., J. J. Smith, Esq.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Major Douglas Campbell, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Potsdam—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Brewster's Station—Mr. Richard Leverson.
Byron Centre—Capt. Edward B. Lansing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

Canajoharie—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Susquehanna Depot—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Weedsport—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Rochester—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Glenham—Major James Haggerty.
Cooperstown—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Chas. H. Porter, Virginia.
Junius—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Montgomery, P. M.—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Walden, evening—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Glen Cove—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Perryville—Geo. L. Maynard, Esq.
Palermo Village—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., Conn.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Warsaw, P. M.—Gen. Samuel McKee, Kentucky; Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Greenwood—Col. John G. Klinck.
Glens Falls—Dr. David Bell.
Schenectady—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Mayville—Major J. B. Davis.
Saugerties—Hon. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Port Jefferson—Capt. M. H. McNamara, Mass.
New-York, 67th-st. and Broadway—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Inward—Hon. Charles Mass, Louisiana; H. Everett Russell, Esq., Gen. James L. Kiernan.
Clarksville—J. L. Barbour, Connecticut.
Warwick—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Parishville, P. M.—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elba—Capt. Edward B. Lansing.

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

Lowville, P. M.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Rockland Lake—H. P. Crozier.
Corning—Gen. Samuel McKee, Kentucky.
New-Woodstock—George L. Maynard, Esq.
Fayetteville—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cambridge—Dr. David Bell.
Merchantville—Col. John G. Klinck.
Stockton—Maj. J. B. Davis.
Port Jervis—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Ithaca—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Oneonta—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Charles H. Porter, Virginia.
New-York Mills—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Islip—Gen. John C. Caldwell, Maine.
Lawrenceville—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Jamaica, P. M.—J. J. Couch, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Castleton, S. I.—L. Bradford Prince.
Patchogue—Major James Haggerty.
Dunkirk—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Batavia—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Ballston Spa—J. L. Barbour, of Connecticut.
Indian Falls—Capt. Edward B. Lansing.
No. 23 3d-av., New-York—George W. Harris, S. M. Griswold, Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Newark—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Trumansburg—Gen. Samuel McKee, Kentucky.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Geneva—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Palmyra—Hon. E. A. Storrs, Illinois.
Fergusonville—P. M.—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Charles H. Porter, Virginia.
Camden—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Rye—Gen. John C. Caldwell, Maine.
Massena—Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Geneseo—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Stapleton—Major James Haggerty.
New-Rochelle—Gen. E. W. Hincks, Massachusetts.
Little Falls—Dr. David Bell.
Savona—Col. John G. Klinck.
Sinclairville—Major J. B. Davis.
Yorkville—Gen. James B. McKean, Hon. L. S. Chittenden.
Woodbury—L. Bradford Prince.
86th-st., New-York, Wigwam—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Ethan Allen, Esq.
Auburn—Wm. H. Grace, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

Lockport, P. M.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Chauncey M. Depew.
Phelps—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Groton, P. M.—Gen. Sam'l McKee, Kentucky.
East Bloomfield, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Newtown—Gen. E. W. Hincks, Massachusetts; L. Bradford Prince.
Fishkill—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Lyons—Hon. E. A. Storrs, Illinois.
Richmondville—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Charles H. Porter, Virginia.
Rondout—Gen. John C. Caldwell, Maine.
Middletown—Lieut.-Gov. Woodford.
Gouverneur—Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Mohawk—J. L. Barbour, Esq., Connecticut.
Sodus—Gen. S. M. Hite, Missouri.
Wayne—Col. John G. Klinck.
Cherry Creek—Maj. J. B. Davis.
Clinton—Hon. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Grassy Point—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Mount Vernon—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
No. 470 Grand-st., New-York—Ethan Allen, Esq.
No. 264 Bleecker-st., New-York—Gen. James B. McKean, Hon. John L. Thomas, Maryland.
Elmira—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Foster's Meadow—Dr. H. Von Holst, Dr. Carl Schramul.
34th-st. and 8th-av., New-York—H. B. Stanton.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

Buffalo Mass Meeting—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Martin J. Townsend.
Newburg—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Albany—Hon. E. A. Storrs, Illinois; Hale Kingsley, Esq.
Nyack, P. M.—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major James Haggerty.
Sag Harbor—Gen. E. W. Hincks, Massachusetts.
Florida—Hon. John L. Thomas, Maryland.
Wheeler—Col. John G. Klinck.
Galesville, P. M.—Hon. C. L. Beale, Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Cornwall—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Jordan—Wm. H. Grace, Esq.
Macedon—Gen. T. M. Hite, Missouri.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Lieut.-Gov. Woodford.
Hicksville—Dr. H. Von Holst.

TRAIN FOR CONGRESS.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District, (Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards,) indorsing the nomination of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN to Congress, will be held at the Apollo Room, No. 78 Prince-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 9. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Several prominent speakers and friends of Irish nationality will be present.

"CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM."

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT and Colfax Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club will hold a grand mass meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, at their head-quarters, No. 385 Bowery. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: H. B. Stanton, D. S. Riddle, C. C. Leigh, John Binney.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., Pres.
W. A. SMALLEY, Sec.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT and Colfax and Griswold and Cornell Club will hold a mass meeting at Bleecker Buildings, No. 262 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, Rev. L. H. KING, Dr. A. H. ROBINSON and other eminent speakers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8, 1868.

$16,500	U. S. 6s '81, R.	113	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	25
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	100	do	24⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113	100	do	24⅞
1,000	5-20s, C. '64	110⅜	100	do	24⅞
63,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	110⅜	300	Pacific Mail	126⅞
57,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67	108⅞	625	do	127
50,000	do	108⅝	200	do	127⅛
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex c.	66⅝	500	do	127⅛
1,000	do	66⅛	10	Adams Ex.	50⅛
20,000	do ... 2d call	66⅛	100	do	50⅝
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	65¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30
13,000	do	66	100	do	29⅞
10,000	do .... 2d call	66	25	do ..... bet. call	30
1,000	N. Car. 6s.	66½	10	American Ex.	46
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	66⅜	25	do	45¾
20,000	do	66	20	do	45½
30,000	do s30	65½	100	U. S. Ex.	47¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91⅝	150	Mer. U. Ex.	22½
1,000	do	91⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	128½
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c. 2d call	53½	400	do s30	128⅝
1,500	Ohio 6s, '86	102	200	do b60	128⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102½	700	do	128½
4,000	Erie 1st M.	104¾	100	Long Is. R. bet. call	45
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M Prf.	84½	100	Erie R.	49⅛
1,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101½	200	do s10	49⅛
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	400	do	49⅛
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	81	100	Bost., H. & E.	24
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	300	do. bet. call b10	24
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	87½	1300	Reading R.	96
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105½	400	do	96⅛
2,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	112	400	do s30	95⅞
67,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. Iowa div.	92	200	do b10	96
2,000	C. M. Cin. & Ind. 1st m.	77	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
10,000	Gr. E. 1st M.	77	31	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅝
10,000	Mar. Trustee 10s, Cert.	45	200	do b10	87⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91	34	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	79½
1,000	do	91½	100	Chi. & N. W.	88⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	77	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b10	89
20	Park Bank	151	100	do b30	89
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	33⅛	400	Cl. & Tol.	103
100	do ... bet. call	33	400	do ..... 2d call	103
20	West. U. Tel.	36	6	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	99¾
100	do	36⅛	200	do b15	99
200	Mariposa Prf.	19⅛	165	Chic. & R. I.	104
200	do	19¾	700	do	104½
			600	Mil. & St. P.	98⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98⅝
			100	do	98⅜
			400	do	98
			200	T., W. & W.	61⅛
			28	New-Jersey C. R.	122½
			200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111½
			300	O. & M. R.	29⅝
			200	do b10	29⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	700	N. Y. Cen.	129¼
17,000	do	113⅞	400	Pacific Mail	128
10,000	5-20s, C, '62	113	40	do	127½
10,000	5-20s, C. '64	110⅛	100	do	127⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	109⅝	15	do	127¾
10,000	do	109⅝	100	Adams Ex.	50½
100,000	5-20s, C., '65	110⅛	100	do	50⅜
40,000	do	110⅛	350	Erie R.	49⅜
12,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108¾	100	do	49¾
22,500	do	108⅞	200	Reading R.	95¾
55,000	do	108⅝	100	do b10	95⅞
134,500	5-20s, C, '67	108⅞	1,000	do	95⅝
120,000	do	108⅞	400	do b60	96
60,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	105½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	119
10,000	do	105½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	101	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	88
2,000	Virginia 6s., ex c	53⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102⅞
5,000	At. G. W. 1st M.	80	200	do	103
60	West. U. Tel.	36⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. ... b30	89
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	24	300	Chic. & R. I.	104½
100	Mariposa M. Co.	8	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
200	Mar. Prf	19½	200	do	110⅞
200	do	19⅞	300	Ohio & M. R.	29½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30	1200	Erie R.	49⅜
20	Amer. Ex.	46½	100	do s10	49⅝
40	do	46	400	do c	49⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co.	50⅛	600	do s10	49¾
100	do	50½	300	do s3	49⅝
300	do	50⅞	600	Reading R.	96⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅞	1200	do	96
200	do	23	400	do b3	96¼
800	Mariposa Prf.	19	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98
200	do b10	19⅝	300	P., F. W. & C.	111⅛
200	do c	19	100	do c	111⅛
200	do b3	19	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	24⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.	84⅝
300	do	24⅝	300	do b30	84⅞
800	do	24½	200	Clev. & P. ... ex d. b30	87⅞
100	Pacific Mail	127½	300	do	87⅞
600	do	127	200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
200	do	127⅛	600	C., R. I. & P.	104
300	do	127⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	88⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅛	300	do b30	88⅝
600	N. Y. C. R.	128⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Prf.	89

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000	N. Car. 6s, ex c.	66⅛	2800	Reading R.	95⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	98
100	Adams Ex. c	50⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98
100	do	50⅛	100	do	97⅞
20	Mer. U. Ex.	23½	100	do b3	98
100	do	22⅞	500	P., F. W. & C.	111⅛
300	do	22⅞	400	do	111⅛
300	Mariposa Prf.	19⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
100	do b10	19⅛	100	do b10	85
200	Pac. Mail	128	200	U. S. Ex.	46⅞
200	do	128⅛	400	Clev & Pitts ... ex d	87⅝
300	do	128⅛	100	do	88
200	do	128⅜	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	104
300	do c	128⅛	4	do	103⅞
100	do c	128⅛	100	do b10	104⅛
300	do	128⅛	200	do	104⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	103
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R. b30	89
600	Erie R	49⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	65⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	47¼	500	do b10	129⅜
20	Am. Ex.	46	200	do	129⅛
100	Adams Ex.	50⅛	800	Erie R.	49⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	24⅛	800	Reading R.	96⅛
100	do	24⅜	1200	do	96
200	do b3	24⅝	100	O. & M. R.	29⅝
100	Mar. Prf	19⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	84⅞
200	Pacific Mail	127½	300	Clev. & Pitts ... ex d	87⅝
100	do	127⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol.	103
200	do	127⅛	300	C., R. I. & P.	104
300	W. U. Tel.	36⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	88⅝
200	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	24			

THURSDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139½@139⅞@139@138⅞@139@139⅛ ⅌ cent. But for the scarcity of the cash Gold for prompt delivery, the general weakness of the market would have probably carried the sales down to 138½ ⅌ cent. The speculators on the *Bull* side of the account, however, compel the *short* sellers or *Bearish* interest to pay roundly, day by day, for the use of Gold, and in this way materially reduce the cost of their own purchases. They received to-day one-sixteenth of one per cent. for the loan of Gold until to-morrow, and the report in the Gold Room is that one-eighth of one per cent. a day, will be paid to-morrow. The Customs demand for Gold, for the day, amounted to $480,000. There is a partially better tone to the Foreign Exchanges, and some business was done to-day on the basis of 108⅞ ⅌ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London. There is a want of freedom, however, in the transactions in Bills, owing to the peculiar condition in the supply of Gold for immediate delivery.

The rates for Money to the Brokers are now fairly established at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call, and 7 ⅌ cent. on prime short-date paper. The business to-day was chiefly at 6 ⅌ cent. on balances left with the great dealers in the Public Funds and other first-class Stock Exchange firms. The market is called easy.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States were generally dull and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. weaker in price than yesterday. The transactions, on speculation, are not large, but the majority of the street operators appear to be *Bearish* in their views, and offer nearly all classes of the 5-20s at a concession on the chances of taking them back at a small profit. The old 5-20s of 1862 closed at 112⅞@⅛, and the new of 1867, 108⅞ ⅌ cent.

The State Bonds were weaker on North Carolinas, and steady on new Tennessees and Virginias. Missouris sold as cheap as 91⅛ ⅌ cent., including nearly four months' interest, or 2 ⅌ cent. since July 1.

On the Miscellaneous Share list there was considerable interest and activity again shown in Pacific Mail, and the sales were at 127½@127@128@128½@128@127½ ⅌ cent. There was a further advance on Mariposa Preferred Stock to 19⅞ ⅌ cent. The Railway market opened dull, as on yesterday morning, and the prevailing temper of speculation at the outset was somewhat *Bearish* on New-York Central, Erie, Reading, and some of the Western Roads, but it was soon found that the demand for stocks was larger than the disposition to sell them, and the consequence was a stronger market later in the day. On the New-York list, Central was the favorite. On the Western list, Fort Wayne was weaker than yesterday, and Rock Island in demand. The dealings in Reading were large. The stock fell off to 95⅝@95⅞ ⅌ cent., but ultimately rallied to 96 ⅌ cent. The Coal tonnage this week, at advanced rates of business by 30 cents ⅌ ton, dating from Oct 1, will be about 103,000 or 105,000 tons.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Gold market was somewhat steadier; Exchange, 108⅞; Money 6@7 ⅌ cent. easy; United States 5-20s, old, 112⅞; new, 108⅞; the Railways generally steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	139⅜	139⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	65⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	54	53⅞
Missouri Bonds	91⅛	91⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	67⅛	67
New-York Central	128⅞	128⅞
Erie Railway	49⅛	48⅞
Reading Railway	96⅛	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104
Northwest Common	88⅞	88⅞
Northwest Preferred	89⅞	88⅞
Michigan Southern	84⅞	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111½	111
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	126⅞	127⅛
St. Paul Preferred	97⅞	99
St. Paul Common	97⅞	98⅞
Toledo and Wabash	62	62

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	114	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅛
End. cou., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1868	109¼
5-20 reg., 1862	104¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	121
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	5 ⅌ ct. coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1864	102⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	End. coupons, 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅜
5-20 reg., '65, new is.	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	105½
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅝	6s Currency	99
5-20 reg., 1867	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108	Ill. 8 ⅌ c. War Loan	101
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal. 1870	100⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. 1872	100½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101	Michigan ⅌ 7 c. War L.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	65⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101	Virginia 6s., ex c	52½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	North Carolina 6s	66⅜
Ill. reg., 1860	100⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅛
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft'60	101	Missouri 6s	91
Illinois 6s, cou. '79aft, '62	100⅛	California 7s	131⅛
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	101
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	125	East River	102
Mechanics'	129	Market	122
America	145	Nassau	106
Phenix	107	Shoe and Leather	121
North River	108	Corn Exchange	130
Leather Manuf's	180	Atlantic	102
Seventh Ward	112½	Importers' & Trad's	128
State of New-York	118	Park	151
Commerce	122¾	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
Ocean	106	Central National	109
American Exchange	120¼	Fourth National	105
Chatham	145	Ninth National	110
Bank of N. America	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th. ind., 1880	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	114½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	114½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	105½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	83	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77½
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	116½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	58	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86⅛
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102¾
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	101	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	76¾
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $479,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $151,000; total receipts, $1,894,836 39; total payments, $900,873 23; balance, $95,929,-888 76.

Among the new uses of the telegraph (says the New-York *World*) for business is to be noticed the establishment of private telegraphic communication between the Philadelphia and New-York offices of the banking firm of Messrs. SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. We believe this is the first instance of the kind, and the example will doubtless be followed by other firms. We may add that this telegraph also extends directly from the office of the house in New-York to the office of their correspondents in Baltimore.

The Dry Goods trade has been fairly active since our last, and there has been more steadiness in prices of seasonable stock, both foreign and domestic. The auction sales have been attended by somewhat large and more spirited companies, and the bidding for all seasonable fabrics has been comparatively brisk at fairly remunerative figures.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, e. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x133.9x75x50x59.9x15.7x10x18.7x35.8x21.5x115.5x10x116.10x48.4	nom.
8th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x92.2	$30,100
19th-st., s. s., 250.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.5x92	10,000
32d-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	8,500
52d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	26,200
53d-st., s. s., 196.10½ ft. w. of 8th-av., 15.7½x100.5	15,500
65th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,000
109th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	3,000
112th-st., n. s., 241.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	7,200
116th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	2,300
118th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av.	4,000
124th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.11	17,000
124th-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x100.11	
133d-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 89th-st., 80x100	40,000
10th-av., s. e. corner 116th-st., 100x100.11	4,000
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11	
10th-av., s. e. corner 76th-st., 200x102.2x100x25x100	23,500

Leases Recorded.

Cherry-st., No. 80, 3 years and 9 months, per year.	$2,500
12th-st., No. 21, E., 4 years and 7 months, per year.	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,475
Dean-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x107.2	300
Frost-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x135.9	2,400
Huntington-st., s. s., 341.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	7,000
Lorimer and Meserole sts., n. w. cor., 25x66.8	8,650
Leonard and McKibben sts., s. w. cor., 47x75	
Raymond-st., e. s., 104.9 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x75	8,000
Skillman-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	500
20th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x149.1	7,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 162.2 ft. e. of Kent-av., 47x100	5,300
Gates-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100.q. c.	nom.
Putnam-av., n. s., 311 ft. e. of Classon-av., 21x63.11	1,118
Lot No. 11, Corey map, Flatlands	500
Lot No. 19, Block No. 12, Hunter Fly farm map	300
Lot Nos. 22 to 26, map of W. Howard's heirs	28,620
Lot Nos. 205 to 228, map of W. Howard's heirs	7,680
Lot Nos. 337 to 340, and 349 to 352, and 357 to 364, map of W. Howard's heirs	3,640
Section 7, United Freeman's Land Association	5,000

Lease Recorded.

Fulton-av., n. s., 57 ft. w. of Reid-av., 4 years and 7 months, per year	$350

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Livingston.

Anna Beach's prop., s. s. of turnpike, 3⅛ acres	$800

Newark.

Church-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25 ft. front	$1,000
Ferry-st., s. s., Wm. Richards' estate, 427 ft. front	28,000
Joralemon-st. and Treadwell-st., 2 plots, F. A. DeWolf's prop., each 100x250	7,000
Plane and Bleecker sts., n. w. corner, 25x80	4,200
8th-st., w. s., 249 ft. s. of Orange-st., 26x100	3,000
South 9th-st., w. s., Adam Winter's property, 2 lots, 25x95 and 40x95	1,100

Orange.

Elizabeth-st., s. s., D. A. Ropes' property, 50x100	$500
Park-av., n. s., Jno. Q. Preble's prop., 879 ft. front	100,000

East Orange.

West-st., w. s., 420 ft. s. of Maple-av., 70x56.3	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	21,451
Flour, bbls.	14,406	Malt, bushels	4,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	400	Cut Meats, pkgs.	54
Wheat, bushels	70,776	Lard, pkgs.	361
Corn, bushels	134,379	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	354
Oats, bushels	113,830	Petroleum, bbls.	2,984

ASHES—Continue in light request at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fair demand at uniform rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices, particularly for low grades of Rio. We quote: Java at 21c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been lower and irregular in price, on a limited business, the day's sales having been confined to 1,243 bales, including 927 bales to spinners, 141 bales to speculators, 100 bales to shippers and 75 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	27	27¼	27½@28

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,792
Receipts last week	9,494
Receipts preceding week	7,192
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	32,352
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	426,232
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	7,784
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	223,781
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	10,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	86,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	42,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	21,000
Exports, same time last year	9,750
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in rather more demand, including Jersey, extra brands, 30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@26c.; Western, by express, 25c.@27c.; Canada, 24c.@27c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are dull. Pears are high, the average price for fancy being about $20 ⅌ bbl. Peaches are about done, the few remaining selling from $2@$5 ⅌ crate. Grapes are in fair demand. We quote: Pears, Louise Bonne, $12@$20; Pears, Seckel Brown, $15@$20; Pears, common, $6@$10; Pears, Flemish Beauty, $15@$20; Pears, Seckel, $20@$25; Pears, Duchess, $15@$20; Apples, common, $2@$2 50; Apples, good, $3 50@$4 ⅌ bbl.; Grapes, Concord, 14c.@17c.; Grapes, Isabella, 10c.@14c.; Grapes, Delaware, 16c.@20c.; Grapes, Catawba, 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, ⅌ 100, $2@$4; Citron, $1 50@$2; Cranberries, $10@$15 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are arriving very freely, and the market appears to tend down, although holders are not inclined to force sales. Unpeeled Peaches are in larger supply, and the market is weaker. Peeled, of good quality, hold their own, but inferior are dull and lower. Berries are firm with light sales. New Apples, State, 9½c.@10c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10c.@12c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 42c.@44c.; Cherries, pitted, 45c.@48c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active since our last, but prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 40@$8; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $8@$9 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 85@$8 55 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40@$7 30
Extra State	7 40@ 9 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 85@ 8 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 60@11 50
Extra Genesee	9 25@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 35@13 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $8 60@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 25@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet to-day; sales have been reported of 475 sacks at $8 50@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12 25@$12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $5 75@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $5 25@$6 for Western; $2 50@$5 80 for City; $6 for Marsh's Caloric; $6 for Brooklyn, and $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 85, the latter an exceptional rate for small lots of very choice Michigan; Red and Amber Western at $2@$2 27½; No. 1 Spring at $1 78@$1 85; No. 2 Spring at $1 65@$1 69; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 58@$1 59; Red State at $2; and White California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, opening at advanced prices, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,500 bushels at $1 11@$1 13½ for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 15½ for sound new mixed Western, afloat and in store, and $1 13½@$1 14½ for old do., in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted decidedly higher, and more active, at from $1 68@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 26,500 bushels, in lots, within the range. Barley Malt continues inactive at former rates. Oats have been fairly active, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels new Western at 72½c.@73½c., closing at 73½c. for prime, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in better request at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels, at $2 15@$2 25 for Canada, and $2 10@$2 20 for State, ⅌ bushel. Beans are in fair demand, and the market is firmer, but does not warrant an advance in prices, as no lot of consequence could be placed at higher rates. Peas are dull and nominal. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 25@$4 50; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 75@$4; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 60@$1 65; Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat, $1 85@$2 ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 6, 1868:

Wheat—Maggie, Buffalo; Armenia, Oswego; O. Robinson, Oswego; Lundy's Lane, Buffalo; W. C. Street r, Buffalo; Frank Alvord, Oswego; A. Noxon, Buffalo; Kate, Buffalo; Samson, Buffalo; G. N. Crouch, Buffalo; P. J. Meyer, Buffalo; Ellet Pierce, Buffalo; H. H. Durkee, Buffalo; John Leighton, Buffalo; C. F. Livermore, Buffalo; Dr. M. Billington, Buffalo; S. J. Holley, Buffalo; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo; C. A. Shoemaker, Buffalo; L. A. Lewis, Buffalo; St. Nicholas, Buffalo.

Corn—Dean Richmond, Buffalo; W. Sprague, Oswego; P. Cummings, Buffalo; G. S. Harvard, Buffalo; Carrie M. Niles, Buffalo; Gov. Fenton, Buffalo; O. B. Potter, Buffalo; Ambrose Cram, Buffalo; Great North, Buffalo; S. C. Meyer, Buffalo; S. R. Compton, Buffalo; G. D. Clute, Buffalo.

Oats—Clayton, Oswego; Hiram Finch, Lockport; Joe Vincent, Buffalo; G. L. Burrow, Buffalo; Fred. Delano, Buffalo; J. H. Starin, Buffalo; Justice Miller, Buffalo; Commonwealth, Buffalo.

Barley—W. A. Failing, Oswego; News Boy, Syracuse; Callimachus, Oswego; B. F. Smith, Oswego; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego.

Lumber—M. Traffarm, Boonville; Jas. Hyland, Boonville, Ira Parker, Oswego; Eugene Leavans, Olean; H. D. Conger, Buffalo; Fred Hawley, Mount Morris; Ady McGee, Oswego; Marquis Sheets, Buffalo; Lettie Raines, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; Mary Jane Lane, Buffalo; Frank Chrisholm, Buffalo; Minnehaha, Oswego; A. Walrath, Buffalo; D. C. Greenfield, Buffalo; Thomas Stark, Buffalo; W. L. Hager, Buffalo; Matt Rowe, Oswego; Maid of Judea, Lyons Falls; Two Brothers, Lyons Falls; Ada, Buffalo; G. Hoyt, Buffalo.

Flour—Port Byron, Rochester; Major Merrick Phœnix; A. W. Douglas, Lockport; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome; J. F. Schovelkoff, Lockport.

Coal—E. Shoemaker, Geneva; Fall, No. 14, Geneva.

Staves—A. M. Ball, Lyons Falls.

Salt—Alex. Touis, Syracuse.

Oil—Wm. H. Plank, Buffalo.

The following passed during the twenty-four hours ending at 1:30 P. M., Oct. 7:

Corn—Thomas Newbone, Buffalo; Samuel S. Thorn, Buffalo; Vandalia, Buffalo; Harvey Rankin, Buffalo; Shannon W. Bissell, Buffalo; Schuyler, Buffalo; S. E. Anthony, Buffalo; Thomas Foster, Buffalo; T. T. Cunningham, Buffalo; Francis Skiddy, Buffalo; J. H. Coats, Buffalo; Oliver A. Hess, Buffalo; Anna, Buffalo; Fred. K. Meyer, Buffalo; Wm. Dunlap, Buffalo; Olympus, Buffalo; Merritt, Buffalo; Jennie Griffen, Buffalo; Sonora, Buffalo; Aoram Wood, Buffalo; J. C. Skander, Buffalo; E. M. Greenman, Buffalo; George E. Denning, Buffalo; E. L. Anthony, Buffalo; Nubia, Buffalo; A. O. Lamoreau, Buffalo; Tomma Vaughan, Buffalo.

Wheat—James Leigaton, Buffalo; Port Gibson, Buffalo; C. A. Noble, Buffalo; J. S. Curtiss, Buffalo; E. T. Neal, Buffalo; Dr. W. F. Nutten, Buffalo; Geo. Morris, Oswego; Ed. Soule, Buffalo; Julia, Buffalo; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo; Jennie Vaughan, Buffalo.

Oats—Hiram Eaton, Buffalo; J. W. Barker, Buffalo; S. C. Clark, Buffalo; A. K. Conrad, Buffalo; Erin, Buffalo.

Barley—David Utley, Rome; S. R. Fish Geneva; C. C. Warner, Oswego; J. W. Tucker, Oswego; Lancaster, Oswego; J. J. Wolcott, Oswego.

Peas—W. J. Nesbitt, Oswego; John B. Edwards, Oswego; H. M. Barker, Oswego.

Lumber—Melvina, Rome; B. D. Houghton, Oswego; Sarah, Oswego; B. F. Shaw, Oswego; Ella, Lyons Falls; Hunter, Rome; Ella Depuy, Oswego; John Meyer, Buffalo; H. B. Littlefield, Buffalo; Nellie, Lyons Falls; Stephen Clark, Utica; Henry Horn, Buffalo; Cora Bowley, Oswego; Dr. J. J. Huntley, Oswego; Frank Hosley, Buffalo; Chas. Thayer, Buffalo; J. A. Willower, Olean; Idabo, Oswego; Earl K. Cole, Oswego; Seymour Harvey, Buffalo; Urana, Oswego; W. B. McRea, Olean; Sabbath Keeper No. 2, Oswego; Benj. Tabor, Rome; Gas Light, Buffalo; Scranton, Oswego; Boley Boy, Phœnix; Hank Barker, Oswego; A. Eastwood, Buffalo; Bob Hysop, Boonville; Stephen Banks, Boonville.

Flour—Geo. Beadle, Oswego; Sheridan, Phœnix; W. S. Huntington, Rome; E. D. Case, Salina.

Salt—Euphrates, Syracuse; Lewis K. Cole, Syracuse.

Coal—Andrew Senesky, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 2, Geneva.

Staves—North America, Buffalo; Annie, Buffalo.

Oil—Eclipse, Buffalo.

Sundries—Wm. Harden, Fultonville.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is rather quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at steady rates, including American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted rather more attention at unaltered figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite moderately dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 37½; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 18@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 99c.@$1 04; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand at from 16c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@32c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are lower, with a large stock on the market. Sweets are also plenty and lower. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 25@$1 50; Buckeyes, 1 50@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2; Mercers, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$2; Delaware Sweet, $4@$5; Norfolk Sweet, $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $5@$6; Onions, White, $6@$7; Tomatoes, ⅌ basket, $1@$1 50; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1; Cabbages, Norfolk, ⅌ 100, $8@$12; Turnips, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 50; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $5@$8.

POULTRY—Live Poultry is in larger supply at lower rates. Dressed is beginning to arrive, but does not sell well, as the season is not yet far enough advanced. We quote Live Poultry thus: Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 20c.@22c.; Fowls, ⅌ lb., 16c.@18c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $2@$2 50; Ducks, ⅌ lb., $1@$1 25; Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 cash; $28 75@$29 for small lots of Old Mess; $27@$27 50 for Prime Mess, and $24@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $29 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 165 packages, at 12½c.@18c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at about previous prices. Sales were made of 275 boxes, including short-rib at 15¼c.; and short-clear at 15⅜c. ⅌ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19⅛c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $11 75@$19 50 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$11 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $20@$28, as extremes, for Old State and Western, and $31@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The late speculative move in Butter, and the exhorbitant rates that were forced on the market, has had the effect of putting a portion of the heavy crop in motion and the results are a total receipt for the week ending this day, of 26,568 packages, and a fair beginning of a break down in prices, which will, without doubt, terminate in placing the season's trade on such a basis of rates as will permit once more general trade and general consumption, both of which have lately been closed in furtherance of the attempt to control the market. The period has arrived for an active trade in Butter, and as soon as the market becomes settled, with prices in proportion to the range of other commodities, a resumption of trade must take place. We note a decline in the whole range of butter, with great irregularity in rates. Fresh pail Butters have declined five cents ⅌ lb., with a still downward tendency, and from the disposition of holders generally to sell, there is a fair prospect of promptly reaching bottom on all grades. Our quotations are nominal:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	40 @41
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	39 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	37 @43
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	37 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	36 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails ⅌ lb.	40 @55
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb.	40 @55
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

We have no change to note in the market for Cheese. A fair demand has continued through the week for coastwise and local trade at full prices, with also an increased inquiry for stock on the part of exporters. Cheese continues to be firmly held by the factors at prices generally above this market, and receivers continue to avoid placing any accumulation of stock on the market above daily requirements. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 27,813 boxes. The market closes with firmness at our unchanged quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c., and 150 boxes Havana at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@15⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 38,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅝c.@13½c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 19½c.@21c., and 26,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive at about former figures. We quote: Lugs, 8c.@9c. for Light Leaf, and 9c.@10c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9½c.@10c. for Light Leaf, and 10½c.@12c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12c. for Light Leaf, and 12½c.@13½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 12½c.@13c. for Light Leaf, and 14c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13½c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 15c.@17c. for Light Leaf, and 17c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. Nothing really new in Seed Leaf, Spanish, or Manufactured Tobacco.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35, free, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The market has exhibited less animation since our last, but under comparatively light offerings of desirable lots, prices have ruled very firm.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York,

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
½ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	48@52
Common and ¼	48@52
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@48
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@37
Common fleece	24@28
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	31@33
Spring Clip, S	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed, pulled	38@46
Southern limed, pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and heavy; to-day, for Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 22,500 bushels Corn and Wheat at 7½@7¾d. ⅌ bushel.

Freaks of a Lunatic.

Officer STRAUSS, of the Central Office, arrested an insane man named JULIUS MARTIN CONSTANTINE, a native of France, aged 45, an engineer, and residing at No. 151 Laurens-street. The prisoner was charged with having, on Monday, threatened Mrs. MARY REYNAUD, proprietress of a dining-saloon at No. 20 Bleecker-street, with a suit for damages if she did not cease some financial persecutions. He also wrote her a letter demanding money; called the complainant a fortune-teller, clairvoyant, somnambulist and poisoness; signed himself "A Citizen of France;" invited Mrs. REYNAUD to go and see him exterminate HENRY V. who he says is in New-York. He also threatened to blow her brains out if she did not keep an appointment he had arranged for her. The explanation for all this strange conduct is that Mrs. REYNAUD, who has a husband confined to his bed by paralysis, had refused to allow CONSTANTINE to marry one of her daughters a few months ago. When arrested a chisel sharpened to a point was found concealed on the prisoner's person. Alderman COMAN committed him for disorderly conduct, and requested Dr. NEALIS, the City Prison Physician, to make the necessary examination with a view to his commitment as a lunatic.

The Houston-street Poisoning Case—Commencement of the Inquest.

Coroner FLYNN proceeded yesterday to impanel a jury in the case of Mrs. ANNA OCHSENFARTH, of No. 83 East Houston-street, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of poison, her husband HENRY being under arrest on that charge. After the jury had viewed the remains, the Coroner gave the necessary burial certificate, and obtained the following evidence:

Geo. Hubschman, of No. 241 First-avenue, testified: The deceased, Anna Ochsenfarth, was my sister; on the 3d inst., at about ten o'clock, a little boy came into my shop and asked me to go over to Zipp's lager-beer saloon, that somebody wanted to see me; I went over and saw Mr. Ochsenfarth, my brother-in-law; he said, "Brother-in-law, no more hard feelings, your sister is dead or dying, if you want to see her once more come with me down to the hospital in Fifth-street;" I asked him what was the matter with his wife; he said typhoid fever; I told him to come over to my house; I told my wife about it, and she said the disease was infectious, but if my sister had asked for me I should go anyhow; I asked him why he did not keep his wife in his own house, and notify me four or five days before, when she asked for me; he said he did not think I would come on account of the business he kept; I went with him to Saint Francis' Hospital, and saw my sister lying on the bed; she shook hands with me, but was speechless; she had convulsions while I was there; we waited for the arrival of Dr. WEBER, the physician in charge of the hospital; we then went into a lager-beer saloon near by; I asked him to wait while I called on a friend in Houston-street; when I returned he had gone; I then went to the house, but he was not at home; one of the girls there asked me if I had been to the hospital, and how the "Madam" was; I said she was getting better; she asked me if she could speak, and I said yes; the girl wanted to know if she had said anything about the "boss;" she said the Madam had been sick and had been attended by two doctors; the girl said she had given her the powders; I then returned to the hospital; Dr. Webber said he did not know what was the matter with her, as she was speechless; he said it was very much like a poison case; he asked me to go and tell my brother-in-law, and I told him I had not time, so he said he would go himself and get a history of the case; after that I went to the house of my brother-in-law, he wanted to see me home, and when we got to the corner of Ninth-street I said, "Let us go and see your wife again;" he said to me as we reached Avenue A, "Let us go in and take a glass of wine;" we went into a wine saloon, where he began to cry, and pulled out three bank books, new ones, and said they represented about two thousand dollars; I looked into these bank books and saw that they were all dated the first of October, 1868; the entries were all in his name; I heard of my sister's death the next day.

As no further testimony could be procured yesterday, the inquest was adjourned until the 22d inst. Dr. WEBBER having sealed up the contents of the stomach and some portions of the abdominal viscera, Dr. KNOX delivered them over to Prof. OGDEN R. DOREMUS for chemical examination and analysis.

The Case of Mrs. Ochsenfarth—Card from Dr. Weber.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

Having read the account of the alleged poisoning case of Mrs. ANNA OCHSENFARTH as given in your edition of Oct. 8, allow me to make my own statement:

Mrs. ANNA OCHSENFARTH, late of No. 83 East Houston-street, was brought to the St. Francis Hospital on the evening of Oct. 2 by her husband, who stated that his wife had been suffering from typhus fever. On examination I found no trace of typhus or typhoid, but saw the patient in the severest tetanic convulsions. The convulsions continued with little interruption, in spite of all treatment, until two hours before her death, which occurred at 5 A. M., Oct. 3.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 4, I dispatched a messenger to Coroner PATRICK H. KEENAN, with a letter containing a statement of the above facts, and expressing my suspicion that the woman had died from the effects of poison, and requesting him to appoint a time for the *post-mortem* examination. The messenger coming back with the information that the gentleman would be at the Hospital at 2 o'clock P. M. the same day, I proceeded to the place to meet the Coroner at the appointed hour. I waited until some minutes after 3 o'clock P. M.; the Coroner neither came nor sent any information that he would take possession of the body. The latter having been kept now more than thirty-six hours after death, and showing signs of advancing decomposition, I deemed it my duty to the institution as well as the public, to proceed with the autopsy. No palpable anatomical lesion was found to explain the cause of death, but the stomach was found to be in such a condition as to strengthen the suspicion of poison having been administered, and to make a chemical inquiry necessary. It was late in the evening when I completed the autopsy, and the Coroner not having arrived or sent information, I removed the parts of the body requisite for chemical analysis, and placed them with a written report of my proceedings into the hands of the Board of Health, according to the requirements of section thirteen of the Sanitary Code. The gatekeeper at the St. Francis Hospital is positive in asserting that the Coroner had not sent a deputy until Tuesday morning, Oct. 6.

LEONARD WEBER, M. D.,
No. 33 East Twenty-seventh-street,
Visiting Surgeon to the St. Francis Hospital.

The Division-street Homicide Case.

It was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES that on the 29th of September, one PATRICK MCDONOUGH, keeper of a soda-water stand at No. 269 Division-street, was annoyed by some boys throwing stones at him, and seizing one of them, named JOSEPH WILSON, struck him on the head with the butt of a whip so violently that WILSON was carried insensible to his home, No. 390 Madison-street, where he died on Wednesday. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at the Madison-street Police Station, and obtained considerable evidence, of which we present an abstract:

Henry Hyde, of 262 Division-street, testified: I knew deceased; on the 29th ult. deceased and I were helping a man named McDonough, who keeps a soda stand at No. 269 Division-street, to carry in some boxes from his wagon; we were in the habit of doing so, but received no pay therefor; McDonough asked us to help him, and soon after struck Wilson several times on the body with a whip, when deceased walked away crying; he told me that he was very much hurt, and said that a boy named Edward Van Name had thrown a stone at McDonough, who struck him for it; deceased showed me his hands, which were quite red from the whipping; I cannot say whether McDonough was intoxicated or not.

Joseph Ericks, a boy, of No. 227 Cherry-street, had seen the prisoner whipping the deceased on the lower part of the body.

Mrs. Ellen Wilson, mother of deceased, testified that her son had for two or three days denied having been hurt; but as he grew worse, he stated that McDonough had whipped him; the reason why he had denied the fact was because he was afraid of another whipping from his father.

Dr. John Beach, having made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, testified that death had resulted from peritonitis, caused by injuries.

The jury rendered a verdict against MCDONOUGH, and the Coroner held him to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OPENING OF RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—The second year of instruction under the new charter of this institution, has opened in a manner highly promising. The number of students with which the College opens is larger than at any time since before the Institution removed up town. A number of new teachers and professors have been added to the Faculty since last year, among whom are Dr. H. LE BARON HARTT, as Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Mrs. T. J. JACKSON, as teacher of Latin, and Miss BLANDINA CONANT in the department of English Literature. The building has been extensively refitted and improved, and the year bids fair to be one of much activity and progress.

ACCIDENT AT THE CITY HALL.—Yesterday morning a large square of glass in the skylight of the cupola of the City Hall, became detached and fell to the pavement below. An old gentleman who was standing just beneath the skylight, fortunately heard the glass crack and moved away in time to avoid it. As the piece of glass that fell was about an inch in thickness and of considerable size, he would probably have been seriously injured had he not been warned in time.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1868—2 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Miller, Connor, Hardy, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—11.

The minutes of October one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition from the Trustees of the Forty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church to be relieved from tax on property.

In connection therewith, Alderman Coulter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Martin, for the sum of eighty-two dollars and eight cents, to enable them to pay a tax on their church property for the year 1864, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Remonstrance against paving Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition from property-owners, to have Avenue A, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-ninth streets, regulated, graded, &c.

In connection therewith, Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, against paving that street with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in Broadway, corner of Ninety-seventh-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue B and the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the rebuilding of Pier number twenty-one, East River, the same to be of the usual dimensions, and not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the rebuilding of Pier number forty-eight, East River, the same to be of the usual dimensions, and not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection-fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resignation of Henry A. Bigler as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Furniss be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Henry A. Bigler, resigned.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and lamp-posts set in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to E. C. Hartough to extend the rods supporting the derrick at his steam saw-mill on Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, across the avenue to the east side thereof, provided the same shall not interfere with the public thoroughfare, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Alderman McQuade moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of property-owners on Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, for permission to inclose court-yards, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to owners of property on Eighty-sixth-street, between the Third-avenue and the East River, to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalk (now thirty feet wide) as court-yards, in front of their respective premises; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Manager of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the amount to the account of "City Dispensaries."

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the annexed bill of John Wilder, amounting to sixty-four dollars, for music furnished at the firework display on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be paid from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Finance, to donate four hundred and twenty-three dollars to the Society for the relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, to pay an assessment levied upon the Asylum property for the extension of Church-street.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Roads, to pave Forty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Roads, to pave Forty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Roads, to pave Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Of Committee on Roads, to pave Madison-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval resolutions to increase salaries of clerks, &c., as follows:

MAYOR'S VETO.

The Mayor sent the following to the Board of Aldermen to-day:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval a resolution providing for an increase of the salaries of the clerks and other officers of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, adopted by your honorable body on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and concurred in by the honorable the Board of Councilmen, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

My reasons are briefly as follows:

The salaries of the officers referred to in the said resolution were all increased during the recent war, in consequence of the then increased cost of living. The amount of compensation fixed at that time was then and ever since has been, deemed sufficiently large. I know of no changed condition of things at present which will justify the proposed increase.

It is true that the State Government at Albany has, during the past Winter, increased the salaries of several officials beyond the amount which had been before prescribed by law, but I respectfully submit that their example and their action in this particular should not be imitated.

The people of our City are laboring under the heavy burdens of national, State and municipal taxation, a small proportion only of which is chargeable to the City authorities, and I am unwilling to give my approval to any legislation or policy calculated to increase them. We should all join in an effort to diminish, as far as possible, the weight of the burdens which now rest upon the masses of the people.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Which was laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman O'Brien moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday next, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

HELP WANTED.

JOB COMPOSITORS.—IF ANY REALLY first-class workmen are desirous of obtaining permanent situations in an establishment where all hands strive to attain perfection, they will please correspond with us. WM. C. HUTCHINGS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing, to go fourteen miles into the country; family small; wages $14. Apply, with references, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 332 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN to canvass for books and to assist in a bookstore; must be able to give satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating wages expected.

BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTED, and a chambermaid; wages $20 per month; German or Protestant preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

CONTRACTORS.—A RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR wanted, to take charge of and work a large slate quarry and mill. Address, with reference, P. C., Box No. 1,564, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS who can use a sewing-machine, to whom fair wages will be paid. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., for three days, at 8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—One who understands the business and can influence this State trade. Address L. B., Box No. 419 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; one willing to make herself useful; $10 per month. Apply at No. 341 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CHILD'S NURSE; A Protestant, with excellent reference. Call at No. 20 West 19th-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 8:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 29th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 2d, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, 2d, 3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 5th, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8¾ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first Installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

FOR SALE—BUTTER COMPOUND FOR CONverting milk into butter, combined with the only artificial coloring that can be advantageously used; work done for the trade. No. 3 State-st., basement factory, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON....TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Oct. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18

Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA....Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA....Oct. 31
IOWA....Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA....Nov. 7
COLUMBIA....Oct. 24 | HIBERNIA....Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO....Oct. 15 | TRIPOLI....Oct. 29
SAMARIA....Oct. 22 | PALMYRA....Nov. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARBZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $32, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CORTES....NELSON....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT to San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on FRIDAY, Oct. 9. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure Oct. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant new steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 1 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches; meats, soups, creams, jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; both thoroughly understand their business; would like to go in one family in City or country; have good City references. Call for two days at No. 149 4th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL very experienced first-class cooks and laundresses, thorough waitresses, housemaids, English, Welsh and German Protestant nurses and seamstresses; these servants are of a superior class, having most unexceptionable reference to the first families. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a good taste for hair-dressing; would take care of children or assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., top floor, with references.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE family by two young women; one as first-class cook the other as chambermaid or waitress; understand their business; have the best of City reference where they lived nearly four years. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FASHIONable dressmaker who understands the business perfectly; wishes to get a few customers by the day or week, or would go in the country; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 389 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectionery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; both have good City reference from their last employer; would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant girl, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children and sew; can sew some on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 West 25th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—IN A CHRISTIAN FAMILY, BY A Scotch woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in light work; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 207 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress; she is a good dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Florence sewing machine; has the best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can do French fluting; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 381 Hudson-st., over the cigar store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook and excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; the best of references. Call at No. 196½ 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references; no notes answered. Apply at No. 257 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family, by a competent, trustworthy young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until suited at No. 361 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, meats, soups and all kinds of desserts; would assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. No. 247 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress; will assist in chamberwork, if required, or to cook for a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 271 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS operator; makes all kinds of ladies' and children's fine undergarments; can cut and fit dresses; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference to present employers. Call or address for three days No. 539 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 131 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 32 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH COOK, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 305 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes the charge of the silver and dishes; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as experienced nurse and good seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook, Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, and pastry; the other as waitress or chambermaid; have nine years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF RESPECTAbility, a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of one or two children, and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 234 Avenue A, corner 15th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 277 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman, with the best reference; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman who is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; she has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler's machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork, with the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; in City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; she is a thorough cook of meats, game, pastry, jellies, an excellent baker, &c.; has the best of reference. At 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, A situation in a private family as such, or chambermaid; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE PROTESTANT woman, a gentleman's house to take charge of during the absence of the family in Europe; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 10 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can give first-class reference. No. 114 West 17th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook; Protestant; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have nine years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 292 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; reference from present employer. Call at No. 68 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 81 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse in a private family; also, one as chambermaid; the best of City references. No. 85 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO fully understands her business as waitress; has no objection to do light chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at 66½ Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, JUST ARrived in the City, a situation as chambermaid or nurse for growing children. Address 98 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waitress. Can be seen at No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 151 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and wait upon a lady, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or as nurse and seamstress for grown children; has the very best of City references; is willing to go a short distance in the country; will wait calls for two days. Can be seen at No. 127 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call or address No. 161 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, lately come from England, and would assist with washing. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 49 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; no children; understands the business in all its branches; gardening, green-house and grapery. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. W., at W. C. Corton's American clock works, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., his present employer, this week, or Hastings, on the Hudson.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, TO PROCURE a situation in a private family; is a highly respectable Englishman; has had fifteen years' practice in this City, and can be highly recommended for steady, sober and good conduct. Call or address H. W. THAMES, No. 212 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant married man (two children) who fully understands his business; has the best City reference; has been four years with last employer; none but a first-class gentleman need apply; wages $50, house and fuel. Address D. C., gardener, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HONEST, sober and industrious young Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; is a good milker, and would make himself generally useful; low wages only required; City or country; best of references. Address P. B., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands vegetables and fruit plants of all climes; has best recommendations; wages $20 per month; will give satisfaction to any family; none but good ones may apply. Address T. H. K., seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young married man; can give ten years' City reference in every respect. Address A. W. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in either City or country; wages no object; can be well recommended by City and country employers. Address M. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, Protestant, who can give the very best of references as to character and capabilities. Call or address, for two days, at harness establishment, No. 79 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has four years' reference from his last place. E. L., 66 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF EXcellent reference, on a gentleman's place; understands the care of stock, gardening, also conservatories; a good home required, but terms reasonable. Address J. G. I., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER FOR A private family by a respectable, steady man; can keep silver in excellent order, and would be found most satisfactory; very best City references. Call or address at No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man of strict integrity; is a good penman; is not afraid to work, and can furnish good reference. Address, for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Call or address J. C., corner 37th-st. and Broadway, northwest corner, in the horse bazaar.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and is a good milker; has the best of references from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man to take care of horses and carriage; also is a good gardener and farmer; wife as cook and assist with washing and ironing; no incumbrance. Address B. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady man, as waiter or butler; understands his business thoroughly; care silver, &c.; has eight years' reference from his last employer; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can milk if required; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN DISENGAGED, a situation as coachman; understands the care of fast horses thoroughly; has ten years' experience in this City; last employer to be seen. Call or address No. 57 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FINE YOUNG MAN OF ability, a situation; is an expert groom and coachman; has long experience in this country and Europe; best reference. Address, for two days, S. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant man (Scotch) as coachman and groom; is a good groom; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has the best City reference for honesty and capability. Call on or address J. M., saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. F. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; is a careful driver, sober, and best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at 24 Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, in City or country; has the best City and country reference; not afraid to work. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a married man; has a child; has first-class reference. Address T. N., No. 105 West 17th-st., Room 4.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL, will give his usual course of lectures to his private surgical class, commencing Dec. 1. He will demonstrate his method of curing stricture by the urethrotome, his new methods of treating hemorrhoids, hernia and fistula on the cadaver. Whenever possible, the operations performed at his private hospital may be witnessed. The fee for the twenty-five lectures is $250, in advance. A certificate of attendance and a full set of diagrams illustrating all of the operations will be given. Apply at his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av., between 1 and 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. All communications address to Box 3,121 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE and all modern conveniences, at No. 30 West 23d-st., formerly at No. 164 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS—Parlor and two bedrooms to connect, with all the modern conveniences and unexceptionable accommodations, in a first-class location; price not to exceed $75 per week; best of reference required and given. Address Box No. 3,198 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill, near Madison-av., have a few nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen or families without children; reference required. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen. Parties having rooms to let, can have them filled immediately by leaving them with Board Exchange, No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 5, up stairs.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR Union-square, wish to let to one or two gentlemen a large front room and dressing-room, with board, if preferred; references exchanged. Address A. X., Box No. 4,956 Post Office.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF TWO adults, child and servant, would rent a furnished house to a private family with whom they could board upon very reasonable terms. Address G. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen; rent low. Apply at No. 333 West 24th-st., near Pike's Opera House.

NO. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, FIRST floor, front parlor with bedroom, (private table or board; single rooms, and for gentlemen rooming together.

NO. 50 CHARLES-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, a few rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, (old number, 70;) references required.

AT NO. 73 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., two nice furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required; prices low.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board and home comforts for families and gentlemen. No. 65 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished front room to let, to one or two gentlemen, at No. 1,204 Broadway. References required.

FIFTH-AV., 297—A SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with private table; references.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, private bath and all conveniences first-class, with board, for a party of gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board. No. 1,163 Broadway.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PARK.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. Bath and gas.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 5 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) has one elegant suite of rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room and two bedrooms, with private table, only, and all modern conveniences, to rent for the season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family (of four persons) will let, with board, a suite of three handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, separately or together, to a party of gentlemen or a family of adults; house has all improvements; locality first-class, near cars and ferries; storage for trunks; one additional chamber with large closet on third floor can be had if desired. Address H., Post Office Box No. 2,465, New-York.

A SUITE OF THREE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a family of adults; house has all improvements; locality first-class, near cars and ferries; storage for trunks; one additional chamber on third floor, with large closet, can be had if desired. Address H., Box No. 2,465 Post Office.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW doors from 6th-av.—A private boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension; also, second floor, four rooms, en suite or separate, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to spare, with gas, bath, &c., would like to meet with gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives to board, who would appreciate a good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 25 East 31st-st.

ROOMS AND PRIVATE TABLE IF WANTED.—A lady having a first-class house in West 23d-st., near 5th-av., can give to one or two families her parlor floor and third floor, and private tables if wanted or table d'hote; also rooms on fourth floor; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 20 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—A CARD.—WANTED by a gentleman in the immediate vicinity of the Union Club, 5th-av. and 21st-st., a parlor and sitting-room or one large room, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in a strictly private family. Address, for one week, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 4,863 New-York Post Office.

NO 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 8th-st. Elegantly-furnished rooms en suite, on parlor and upper floor, with board; two large rooms connecting, suitable for family; double rooms for gentlemen; day boarders taken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO rent a room, or a room and bed-room in the third story, without board, to a single gentleman or to two friends; the situation is pleasant and convenient. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

A FURNISHED (INCLUDING PIANO) second floor to let to a small family for light housekeeping, or two or three single gentlemen; hot and cold water in rear room, and bath on same floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 8 Beach-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, a fine, large, handsomely furnished room and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; fine location. Call at No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor; also front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; also single rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front room, with fire, gas, and board for two, $25 a week; and others, $15 and $18, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, will rent two large rooms on second floor to one or two gentlemen and their wives; house, location and table first-class; terms moderate. Call or address D., No. 354 East 50th-st.

A FAMILY OF FOUR WILL LET, WITH board, a second and part of third floor, to a party wishing to obtain a genteel and quiet home; house in every respect first class, near 5th-av. and 36th-st. Address A. SAYBROOK, Station G.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., S. W. CORNER of Irving-place.—The second and third floors, elegantly furnished, to let, with private table only. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Four finely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, together or separately, with all the modern improvements.

FIFTH-AV.—125.—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—IN A small family where home comforts may be enjoyed; good location; No. 117 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor; modern conveniences; to gentlemen only, without meals; or board on Sundays, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL, LARGE, FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, may be obtained, with or without full or partial board, at No. 47 East 25th-st., second door from Madison-square.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—The entire parlor floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; also other rooms; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; location 34th-st.; references required. For particulars, inquire of W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

PARTIES DESIRING A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, with private table, in a private house on 5th-av., above 23d-st., may address A. Y. W., Station D, Bible House.

NO. 314 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board, in a private (American) family where there are no children; modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.—A private family living in their own house will let a third-story front room to one or two gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square.—A furnished second floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to let to one gentleman only, without board.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen or families, with board; private table if desired; house and location first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board and home comforts, for families and gentlemen; furniture new and house in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEmen and wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family; best of reference given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] West 22d-st.

TO LET—ONE SMALL AND TWO LARGE rooms on second floor of house No. [illegible] Bowery; suitable for dentist, hair-dresser, or any light business. Apply in the photograph gallery.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FOUR doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room communicating, and hall-room to let, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with or without board, to first-class parties only, a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor of No. [illegible] 4th-av.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A handsomely furnished front room, on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT No. 159 West 15th-st., without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN floors, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK—Furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife; also one for two single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with superior board, in a first-class house and desirable neighborhood. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st., (one block from line of 23d-st. stages.)

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, a few doors west of Madison-square, en suite or separately; full board. Address J. H., Box No. 2,531 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room communicating, and hall room to let, with or without board.

AN ENGLISH LADY OFFERS DELIGHTful rooms to two gentlemen or a physician, with breakfast. Cards at PORTER'S chemist, 42d-st. and Broadway.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board; also doctor's office, No. 506 7th-av., near Broadway and 42d-st.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms on fourth floor to let, with first-class board.

HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH board in a private family of adults. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st.

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NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square—Desirable rooms, well furnished, for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; also two elegant suites of rooms for gentleman and wife.

A.—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, to rent, with first-class board. Apply at No. 40 East 19th-st. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 87 HENRY-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; also single rooms for gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

5TH AV.—NO. 297, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to families, with private table; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 34 EAST 19TH-ST.—ENTIRE FLOOR to let, with private table, to a family or party of gentlemen; no other boarders; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET AN elegant suite of furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply after 5 P. M. at [illegible] East 28th-st.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEman House.—Parlor and two bedrooms to let, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; reference required.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors; singly or en suite; table to correspond.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A FAMILY OF adults, for two gentlemen, at No. 216 West 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(OF BROOME-ST.,)
FIFTH-AV.
(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
IN
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,
exclusively of their own build, and
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

THE ABOVE BASE SLANDER UPON us speaks for itself, and calls for no reply. It is daily making for us hosts of new friends, and bringing us flattering testimonials from our old friends and customers, who have for years past tested the merits of our work and can certify of its superior quality.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

WAGONS AT LOW PRICES.—A FEW TOP and road wagons, to close up the business of the late firm of John C. Parker & Co. These wagons were made by the late Mr. Parker, and it is an opportunity seldom met with to buy truly first-class work at a very low price. Apply at the factory, No. 65 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES, FIVE express and grocery, one platform spring depot milk or pickle wagon; one top grocery wagon, two butcher carts and one brick cart, all new. Also, one top road wagon, second hand, in good order, at No. 359 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and express wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY, a lot of horses fit for cart or express. Also, a fine pair of mares for coach or light driving. Apply to W. A. TYLER, No. 18 West-st.

A FOUR-IN-HAND DOG CART, MADE by Wood Brothers, in fine order; also, several second-hand carriages, for sale by MINER, STEVENS & CO., No. 656 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUPES, EQUAL TO ANY sold on Broadway, and at less prices. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, FOR TOWN USE, superior quality, fully warranted. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE IN perfect order, only used six months. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY
Land Improvement Company
Offer for sale on the Line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY
AT
COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD,
DUNELLEN, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,
Country Places from One to Twenty Acres.
BUILDING SITES.

Land in blocks by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City.

ALSO

Three beautiful farms, in good condition, from sixty to one hundred and fifty acres, highly improved.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

We especially call attention to the

NEW TOWN OF DUNELLEN,

located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.

For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

FOR SALE.

At South Orange, N. J., a new house and one acre of land, overlooking the scenery of the Orange Mountain and valley, within three minutes' walk of Montrose Station and one hour from New-York City by Morris and Essex Railroad.

The house is just built, and in the most thorough manner, by Meeker & Hedden, of Newark, under the supervision of Duggin & Crossman, architects, of No. 191 Broadway, New-York; is about 33x40, and three stories high. Finished handsomely with hard wood mantels; butler's pantry, bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, range, furnace, gas-pipes and all modern conveniences. Eleven trains each way daily, from 6:20 A. M. to 11:45 P. M. Apply to the Station Master, at Montrose, or to VOSE & McDANIEL, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO THOSE SEEKING A MILD AND GENIAL CLIMATE—FOR SALE—A very desirable plantation near Gainesville, Alachua County, Fla., three-quarters of a mile from the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad; together with a large and comfortable furnished house, all necessary outbuildings; completely stocked; eighteen or twenty head of horses and mules; gin-house, steam engine, &c., with about 2,000 bushels of corn and abundance of forage, &c. The tract consists of 1,100 acres of the best description of "hammock" land, 75 under cultivation, well fenced. The best quality of Sea Island cotton, corn and sugar are now grown on the plantation, and it is in the neighborhood of the largest wild orange groves in the State; can be reached in four days from New-York, and is in telegraphic communication with the North; will be sold reasonably on easy terms. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble modern villa, situated at Bay Ridge, L. I., with about an acre and a quarter ground, in lawn, fruit trees, &c.; stables and sheds; location unsurpassed; a fine view of the bay and New-York City; house contains 14 rooms, bath-room and back stairs, &c., and only two years built; can be reached in thirty minutes from Wall-st. Ferry by the Bay Ridge boat, or by cars from Hamilton Ferry every ten minutes; this property only requires inspection to be appreciated; terms moderate and to suit. Inquire on the premises, close by the landing, Bay Ridge, or 15 Broadway, New-York, down stairs.

FOR SALE—"SONNECK," A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered, a dwelling-house, 35x85 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees; 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

A SPLENDID DAIRY AND GRASS FARM for sale, with immediate possession, and with the stock, crops and farming utensils if desired; containing 605 acres, situated in the town of Unionville, Dutchess County, N. Y., four miles from South Dover, on the Harlem Railroad; stock consists of 51 cows, 12 horses, crops about 150 tons of hay, oats, corn, &c.; the whole will be sold for the low price of $30,000, and on easy terms. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$8,000.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID house, finished in black walnut, gas, bath, stable, &c.; one block from cars. Apply to JOHN L. BURNETT, Real Estate Agent, corner of Boston Road and 145th-st., North New-York.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING—A FOUR-STORY, newly-built modern brick store and dwelling; the best business location in the place; terms easy. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW DWELLINGS FOR sale low, or to let, at Forest Grove, Morrisania; high ground; three minutes from railroad and twenty minutes from 42d-st. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., one of the most elegant and costly houses in the City. It is 33 feet wide, 80 feet deep, built by the occupant; tastefully decorated throughout, and in fine order; has library and dining rooms on first floor. For a gentleman of large means, or a Club, this is very desirable property.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—A first-class four-story, extra sized house, in Great Jones-st., near Lafayette-place, with modern improvements, and in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN WEST 14TH-st., near 7th-av., a very fine full size brown-stone house with lot 25x120 feet. Price, $50,000; rent, $4,000, unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8th avs., a nice three-story brown-stone house, 18x50, with part of the furniture, at $25,000. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY NEXT, AT ELIZAbeth, Orange, Yonkers or Fordham, a medium-sized, fully-furnished cottage, near depot; parties having desirable premises can find a careful and responsible tenant. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 235 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished.—We have daily applications from desirable parties. Prompt personal attention given.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, A three-story house, in good order and in good location; between 8th and 40th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Address R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, in this City, for three adults; very careful, and of undoubted responsibility; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address Box No. 3,398 Post Office.

FOUNDRY BUILDING WANTED IN New-York or its immediate vicinity. Address A. B., Box No. 1,111 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Manager
Opening of the Second Season of
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
First appearance this season of the renowned artiste,

MLLE. TOSTEE,

who will be assisted by the following
INCOMPARABLE CAST OF CHARACTERS:
M. AUJAC as Fritz.
M. LEDUC as Prince Paul.
M. DUCHESNE as General Boum.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Baron Puck.
M. DARON as Baron Grog.
M. GUIDON as Nepomuc.
MLLE. LAMBELE as Wanda.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A limited number of boxes and stalls may NOW be secured by subscribers for the season, or for special nights of every week, at the box office of the Opera House. Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

Suburban residents are notified of the following conveniences of approach to Pike's Opera House:

From the South Grand-st. and Houston-st. Ferries, lines of omnibuses and horse-cars communicate directly every five minutes.

From Fulton Ferry a line of horse-cars conducts to the corner of 8th-av. and 12th-st., whence passengers may proceed directly by 8th-av. cars.

From Cortlandt-st. Ferries omnibuses communicate with the 8th-av. cars at the Astor House.

In addition to the above, for the special accommodation of City visitors, an arrangement has been made by which omnibuses of the 23d-st. line will leave Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel every two minutes from 6½ until 8½ o'clock P. M. The same facilities for returning after each night's performance will likewise be afforded.

SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50; Private box, $10; Proscenium box, $20; Family circle, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress....FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director....OSCAR GUTTMANN
THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 9, AT 8,
when will be presented, for this night only, Racine's tragedy, in five acts, (translated by F. V. Schiller,)
PHÆDRA, PHÆDRA,
which will be produced with costly and correct Costumes and Properties.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her unrivaled character of PHÆDRA.
SATURDAY EVENING—DEBORAH.
NOTICE.—In active preparation and will be shortly produced,
KATHARINA THE SECOND.
THE SALE of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GRAND DUCHESS.

Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.

Seats in advance can be secured at Peters' and Schirmer's music stores, 198 and 701 B'way, and at the Theatre.

To-night and every night during the week, at 8 precisely, the new and brilliant corps of renowned artists, engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, in LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

MME. ROSE BELL AS LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Mme. GUERETTI, Wanda; M. CARRIER, Fritz; M. BECKERS, Gen. Boum; M. GOBY, Prince Paul; M. GENOT, Baron Puck; M. BOURGOIN, Baron Grog; M. MUSSAY, Nepomuc.

Subscriptions for any stated evening in each week of the season, will be received only at the Theatre Francais.

Orchestra Seats and Dress Circle, (reserved,) $1 50; Private Boxes, $10; Pros. Boxes, $15. General admission, $1.

NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE, THIRTY CENTS.

Due notice will be given of the debut of MLLE. DESCLAUSAS AND M. GABEL.

In active preparation, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

After 9½ o'clock the admission will be half price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

Broadway, corner 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Afternoon at 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Immense and unprecedented success of THE LYDIA THOMPSON Burlesque Combination, pronounced by the Press and the public to be the most complete and powerful attraction ever offered. THIS EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the great burlesque of
IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION....MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
supported by Misses Ada Harlan, Pauline Markham, Lisa Weber, Mr. Harry Beckett, and the entire company. Musical Director, Mr. Michael Connelly. The burlesque preceded by TO OBLIGE BENSON, Mr. Trotter Southdown, Mr. Beckett. MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and PERFECTION, in both of which Miss Rosa Cooke and company will appear. Standing room only at 8 o'clock. Seats should be secured in advance. Speculators in tickets not allowed in front of the Premises.
Admission to the theatre includes
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 9,
DER SOHN DER WILDNISS.
(INGOMAR.)
Dramatic poem, in five acts, by Fr. Halm.
MR. HERMANN HENDRICHS....as....INGOMAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First week of the entirely new, grand spectacle of THE CRIMSON SHIELD; OR, NYMPHS OF THE RAINBOW, introducing J. E. McDonough's Black Crook Ballet Troupe of brilliant Parisian Artists, Premiere Danseuses, Coryphees, Corps de Ballet and Female Warriors. New, Gorgeous Scenery and Mountings. Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OPENING WEEK.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME
OF EXCITING ARENIC SCENES.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
IN HER WONDERFUL BAREBACK ACT.
THE UNEQUALED TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
IN NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents.
To Reserved seats, 75 cents.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
vs.
TWENTY-TWO OF THE UNITED STATES,
selected from the strongest cricketers in the country.
This great match will be played on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
the 13th, 14th and 15th,
on the St. George's Ground, West Hoboken.

Take Hudson City cars from Jersey City or Hoboken, or West Hoboken cars or stages from Hoboken, or Morris and Essex cars to west end of tunnel, every half hour until 11:30 A. M.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 8th-av.—EVERY EVENING.—MacEvoy's great National Panorama, entitled THE NEW HIBERNICON, representing the beautiful scenery of Ireland. The musical illustration by talented artists. Mr. Charles MacEvoy as Barney the Guide. Full chorus and orchestra. Matinee every SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 596 6TH-AV.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED.—A beautiful country residence, twenty miles from New-York, and situated on Long Island Sound, to let, fully furnished. Possession given at any time after the 1st October. The grounds embrace more than 20 acres, and are handsomely laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. A boat-house and substantial dock are also attached to the place. For further particulars apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, *Albion* Office, No. 39 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SACKETT-st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn; the house is nearly new, has a brown-stone front, and all the modern improvements complete; it was recently furnished in the best manner; possession given immediately; price $1,500 a year. Further particulars by inquiry of G. P. BERGEN, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York City.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO A SMALL FAMily, the lower part, three rooms deep and three rooms on third floor, of a handsome dwelling on De Kalb-av., second door east of Tompkins-av., north side; range, bath, gas, stationary tubs; location strictly first class; rent $40 per month; owner occupies the remainder of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock, on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURnished house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms, two large vegetable gardens; plenty shade; excellent water; stable if desired; possession at once; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, TEN MINutes' walk from the depot, a cottage completely and comfortably furnished, with laundry, carriage-house, stable, and grapery attached; fruit and vegetable garden, well stocked with Autumn vegetables; house and grounds in good order. Address T. S. ATWOOD, No. 38 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A DOUBLE house, furnished; modern improvements; just the place for two friends; convenient to depot, stores, churches, schools, &c.; other houses with and without furniture. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av. and *Herald* Building.

FOR RENT—AT IRVINGTON, N. Y., A FURnished house with twelve rooms; good barn and stables; fine view of the Hudson River, and three minutes' walk from depot; terms moderate. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 53 Chambers-st.

WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, furnished, four-story English-basement house, in perfect order; furniture new in May last; rent $250 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BELOW 37TH-st., an elegant brown-stone house, unfurnished; contains seventeen rooms in perfect order; possession 15th; $3,500. R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, up-stairs.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE on University-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; 17 rooms, nicely furnished and never before let; will lease till May, 1870; $500. R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, five minutes from landing, furnished cottage at $70 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—TO RENT, A LARGE HOUSE furnished, for the Winter; rent $50 per month. Address J. GEORGE, No. 247 West 32d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to any one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULton, with steam power if desired. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A SABbath School, lecture-room or gymnasium. No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

Nightly crowded. Throngs turned away.
228th performance of G. L. Fox's Grand Pantomime.
228th | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 228th

Fairy Enchantments, Marvels, Frolicsome Fun. The inimitable American comedian and pantomime clown, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.

Receipts for the past seven months from $50,000 to $60,000 more than any other Theatre in New-York. | H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. | No more innocent or entertaining performance has been given since this generation was young. Time.

Mlle. SANGALI, the Great Danseuse.
Oct. 14—WEDNESDAY MATINEES resumed.
Oct. 12—A GRAND PARISIAN BALLET CORPS in new ballets.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
Three farewell performances of the
GRAND BALLET ORGANIZATION.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1, and SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.
COMBINATION OF THE TWO BALLETS,
THE PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE.

BONFANTI, DeROSA, SOHEKE, BILLO, LA PETITESCHLAGER, BETTY RIGL, Mons. VAN HAMME, Signor DAVID COSTA, Mlle. ADRIAN OBERTI, &c., &c., and a Corps de Ballet of sixty ladies. The fairy romance arranged for the presentation of these artists is entitled

UNDINE,
THE WATER QUEEN.

The drama will be interspersed with songs, duetts, &c., interpreted by artists of acknowledged ability. In this sketch will be introduced some of Jarrett & Palmer's prominent effects from the
BLACK CROOK and WHITE FAWN.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, EDWIN FORREST
As KING LEAR.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1868,
SIMON BERNARD,
AND
DEARER THAN LIFE.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. L. MATTHEWS, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. E. FISHER.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MONDAY, Oct. 12—MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, Oct. 13—THE STRANGER.

In compliance with numerous applications at the Box Office, (and in order to give time for proper production of the New Drama now in active preparation,) Mr. Wallack announces for next week a Revival of the following Standard Plays—"Masks and Faces," "The Stranger" and "The Rivals"—with all the completeness of scenery, appointments and distribution of characters that distinguishes this establishment.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9, EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. Charles Gayler's great local sensational Drama, founded upon his popular novel, published in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*, entitled OUT OF THE STREETS, which has been several weeks in careful preparation. New local scenery, elaborate mechanical effects and a great cast of characters. Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Rachel Denvil, Miss Kate Ryner, Miss Ella Chapman, Messrs. Harner, Mortimer, Johnson, Mrs. Reeves, Messrs. F. C. Bangs, L. Coleman, C. T. Parsloe, J. B. Studley, E. S. Thorne, E. L. Tilton, C. Edmond, W. Hamblin, H. Ryner, C. Foster, and numerous auxiliaries. In the first act, a life-like view of
WASHINGTON MARKET IN BUSY TIMES,
introducing well-known characters of that locality.
UNION-SQUARE, WALL-ST.,
CITY HOSPITAL, &c.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

L'ABIME, NO THOROUGHFARE, THE ABYSS.
FLORENCE AND DICKENS.
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3.	Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"	Strauss
4.	Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello"	Auber
5.	Overture, "Abenceragen"	Cherubini
6.	Andante, "5th Symphony"	Beethoven
7.	Scherzo, Symphony in C	Schubert
8.	Cosatschoque, "Fantasie sur une danse Cosaque"	Dargomijsky
9.	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
10.	Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"	Gung'l
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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Continued from Third Page.)

receipt from tariff and taxes, and of expenditures for the three last fiscal years, beginning, as the fiscal year does, on the 1st of July. Since July 1, 1865, Customs and internal duties have yielded, say....$1,287,000,000

It has been applied as follows:

Interest paid....	$420,000,000	
Principal paid....	266,000,000	
Demands which accrued during the war—bounties, pay, transportation and the like	140,000,000	
New bounties....	49,363,659	
War advances made by States	10,330,000	
Private property destroyed during the war....	11,000,000	—896,693,859
Balance....		$390,306,141

This balance, you perceive, represents the whole sum which, for the last three years, can have been disposed of for the current expenses of the Government, military and naval service included, and the amount per year is $130,102,013. This in gold is just about the expenditure of Mr. BUCHANAN's closing year, and that is now held up as a model of frugality and cheapness. The figures will show you that though there has been laxity and profligacy of expenditure, yet this is trifling compared with the spoliations of the revenue in its collection. The great frauds are not in wasting money after it is received at the Treasury, but in losing and stealing the revenue before it gets to the Treasury. To complete this exhibit I ought to remind you that since July 13, 1866, we have reduced the annual taxes $167,269,000; since the 3d of February last $67,269,000. These reductions free substantially all manufactures from taxation, and if the whisky tax had been honestly collected, whisky and tobacco, without embracing anything else, would now give the whole needed revenue. The figures I have given must, I know, encounter the version of our affairs recently afforded by Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, an officer of the Treasury, recently deposed by Congress, in the only way Congress has of deposing needless officials, by abolishing his place. This eminent "director" and compiler of statistics will not, I trust, deem it disrespectful, if the similarity of names and of genius in the works of imagination, brings him to my mind in connection with his contemporary, ALEXANDER DUMAS; these two great men naturally associate themselves for another reason. Both have been beset in their lives by inquisitive and pushing demands for information not pleasant or easy to give. DELMAR has been applied to by our Democratic friends for statements hard indeed to make, and DUMAS has been at times vexed by like annoyances. He was once interrogated, by a Democrat no doubt, about the darkness of his skin, and asked if he had not negro blood. The irate Frenchman said, "Yes, my father was a quadroon." "But," persisted the inquirer, "What was your grandfather?" "A Mulatto." "Your great grand father?" "A negro." "Do you know what his father was?" "An ape, Sir, an ape; my pedigree begins where yours ends." A moralist might here remark, how history repeats itself. Whether history will repeat Mr. DELMAR, or profit by his figures, must be left in the keeping of a remote posterity. Let me come now to the demand for "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities." Many fair men have been captivated, and many more perplexed, with the plausibility of this sentiment. Let us see if it is sound in theory or possible in practice. Government bonds are sought and held for the sake of the interest. This interest is taxed as high as any species of profit or income. Five per cent. tax is collected not upon the coin interest merely, but upon the whole avails of coin changed into currency. Beyond this, these securities are exempt from taxation by contract with those who parted with their money for them. Thus the first step toward taxing the bonds is repudiation. To lay a tax of two per cent upon an outstanding $1,000 bond now, is just like my borrowing $1,000 of you at seven per cent., and at the year's end refusing to pay you $70, and offering you $50 in full. Such dishonesty might not destroy an individual at once; by moving often and moving early, he might keep where he would not be known, and might find fresh victims, but a great Government could not afford it a moment. Not to speak of higher considerations, the transaction would in the twinkling of an eye brand it as a leper and an outlaw in the commercial world. No one would lend it money again. But suppose in putting out the bonds, when it would have been honest to do so, we had charged them with one per cent, or two per cent. a year, or any other rate of tax, what would have been made by it? It would simply have been putting on the market a security having just so much less interest, and it would have sold accordingly. Nothing is more exact than the calculation upon which money is invested. If you have a seven per cent. note or mortgage to sell, it will bring par; but suppose you deduct two per cent. annually, and make the interest five per cent., what is the result? The man who buys it casts up the time it has to run, and finds how much he can pay and realize seven per cent. on the investment, and this is the amount he offers you—not the face of the mortgage. So if the Government had said we put out six per cent. bonds, but we tax back two per cent., the transaction would have been to offer a four per cent. security, and to be guilty of the folly of paying six per cent. and going to the expense of collecting back two, instead of calling it four to begin with. A tax in the beginning would have cost as much as it came to, and besides would have added a difficulty to raising money when the existence of the nation depended upon it, which might have defeated us altogether. For these reasons, and for others which I will allude to, the judgment of Congress and the country at the time was that the bonds should be made free from taxation, except from their income. They were so made, the nation realized the money, availed itself of one side of the bargain, and cannot honestly or decently break the other side. What are these bonds and who holds them, that we should wish to visit them with taxation? The bonds are the means by which the nation's life was saved. The war, like all modern wars, was a question of money—a question of feeding, clothing, arming, and paying men, and those who bought the bonds furnished us the wherewithal. Who are the bondholders—the "bloated bondholders," of whom partisans declaim? The whole amount of bonds is $1,600,000,000. Seventy per cent. is in denominations of $1,000 and less. Three-quarters of the whole amount is beyond the reach of taxation, or where no fair man would tax it if he had the power to do so. Let us see. Six hundred million is held abroad; this is beyond reach. Four hundred and twenty-five million is the basis of bank circulation—the shares of the bank are taxed and the banks themselves also, so that the States receive $9,000,000, and the United States $9,000,000, making $18,000,000 of taxes annually, or four per cent. Deduct these two classes of bonds, the one beyond our jurisdiction, and the other fully taxed already, and there remain to consider $475,000,000. Where are these? They are mostly held by savings banks and trust companies, where they really belong to the poor, and by colleges, by benevolent institutions, and by small holders, and not by capitalists. In this State alone $100,000,000 are held by savings banks and like institutions, (Gov. SEYMOUR says $140,000,000 by savings banks alone,) and represent the earnings of the housemaid, the the needlewoman and the laborer; to tax them is to take tithe of the poor. In this State 488,501 people deposit in savings banks; in Massachusetts 316,000, and in varying numbers in other States. Taking into the account all the data, two-thirds of the bonds owned in this country, and not taxed for banking, appear to be held by the working classes, some by public charities, and but little by large holders. Let me read the words of Gov. SEYMOUR at this point. He said at the State Convention, in March last, speaking of the bonds: "It is a great mistake to suppose that they are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of courts or the action of trustees, have been invested in Government bonds. The vast amounts held by fire and life insurance companies and savings banks, are in fact held in trust for, and are the reliance of the great body of active business and laboring men or women, or of widows and orphans." Let me show you a still harder injustice in beginning now to tax the bonds. A loss far beyond the tax would fall on the present holders. Why? The market price of bonds is fixed by the net interest they will yield for the time they have to run. Eighty-ones, for example, are worth say 112 with current coupons off. Why worth 112? Because upon 112 they net a certain interest, say 4¾ per cent. in coin, or 6 65-100 in currency. Suppose you impose a tax of two per cent., or withhold two per cent. of the interest, would you lower their value only two per cent., and leave them worth 110? Not at all; you would instantly strike off 19½ per cent. of their selling value, and this, because in place of paying 4¾ per cent. income upon 112, they would pay it upon only 92¾. If the same persons who hold them now should all hold them to their maturity and ultimate payment, to be sure they would receive each year the interest, less only the tax, and in the end the principal. But the same people who hold them now, will not and cannot hold them to the end; many of them have put their money in bonds to draw interest till they want it to buy land or build houses, or go into business, and when they want the money they must sell their bonds at the market price. Thus to lay a tax on bonds now would inflict upon present holders a great loss, for the sake of a little revenue. But the most conclusive objection to this scheme remains to be stated. No one contends seriously, I believe, that the tax should or could be levied by the States. Even Mr. PENDLETON discards this idea, and the Democratic platform does not express it. But the ground assumed is that Congress has power to tax the bonds, and should do it. If I could truly admit that Congress has this power, I would gladly do so, and come at once to the absurdity of its exercise, but I do not see clearly that the power exists under the Constitution to lay taxes upon the now outstanding bonds. By the common understanding of the whole nation, and of ANDREW JOHNSON besides, he having officially proclaimed it, the Fourteenth Amendment has become part of the Constitution. Section four of that amendment ordains that the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned. If the debt can be taxed two per cent., by the same power it can be taxed ten or fifty, or a hundred per cent. Either rate of taxation not only questions, but impairs its validity, and this more than three-quarters of the States, by their most solemn act, have declared shall never be done by Congress, or by States, or by anybody else. Therefore I incline to think that, aside from the dishonesty of the thing, Congress has not the power to tax the existing bonds. But, to test the wisdom and statesmanship of our Democratic friends, let us suppose Congress has the power to do as they say, namely, to tax equally every species of property, including bonds, at its real value. All real and personal estate must be taxed at its full value. Are farmers ready for this? Under State laws real estate, including farms, is appraised at about one-third the full value, but under the Democratic plan the whole value must be set down, and the tax gauged by that. Thirty thousand millions is the nation's assessed valuation. Mark it up as high as it will go, and then when you put two per cent. on bonds put it on the whole property of the people also. Property must be taxed alike and all at its full value. But this for us in New-York is but the first blush of the new dispensation. One per cent., or two, on all property, is the proposed tax. The total would be enormous. This total would be parceled out among the States. New-York has four million people. Texas has six hundred and four thousand. California has three hundred and six thousand. Florida has one hundred and forty-one thousand. These States are taken to illustrate. New-York would have six times as much to pay as Texas, thirteen times as much as California, and twenty-five times as much as Florida. If all these States had each the same number of acres of land as New-York, the inequality would be only in proportion to the population. But New-York has only 46,000 square miles, and Texas has 237,000; California, 188,981; Florida, 59,268. Thus abundant in population, and relatively scant in land, New-York would pay upon the poorest acre in her borders thirty times as much as other States would pay for the best acre in theirs. Leaving taxation, let us come to the next medicine recommended for our financial ailments—an issue of greenbacks to pay the debt at once. The public securities agree on their face to pay so many "dollars." What does the word "dollars" mean? Can it mean anything except that which in the understanding of the whole commercial world it signifies? But we are told we received paper money for them. Suppose we had received horses and cannon and ships for them, as we did for some of them, would it follow that we might pay them off in the same commodities? It is said they were sold below par; so they were, because we were in such straits that men trembled for the Government and hesitated to embark their money. The bonds were sold for all they would bring. Those who bought them bought them honestly, and from motives of patriotism, as well as of profit. Some bought when the market was lower, some when it was higher; but are their rights varied by this? Other Governments have been through like experience. During the wars with France, England sold her consols for half price, and for paper at that; but she acknowledged every pound at its face, and in coin; and now Canada borrows on England's indorsement for four per cent. After our war of independence the debt of Massachusetts sold for twelve and a half cents on the dollar, and it equaled her whole valuation; but every cent was paid in full. And what is the consequence? She can borrow money for less than four per cent. Within a few months she negotiated a loan in London, and her five per cents brought a premium, which made the interest but little over three per cent. If we had had no preachers of repudiation in any form, and our credit was as good as that of Massachusetts, the debt could be refunded now at a saving of $400,000,000. In place of keeping our faith, however, a double repudiation is proposed: first, to pay in paper currency, and, second, to water the currency till it is good for nothing, before we pay. The act of Congress of June 30, 1864, fixed $450,000,000 as the highest amount of greenbacks that should ever be put out. This was certainly a pledge to every creditor. But $450,000,000 currency wont pay $1,500,000,000 bonds, and so the plan is, despite our contract, to issue more, and then, despite another contract, to force it upon creditors in payment of their dues. Look at this a moment. Suppose we had sold the bonds for coin, and were to pay them in coin, but preparatory to doing so we should "water" the coin, or more correctly speaking, should adulterate it by melting it with alloy, so as to make its quantity four-fold, and its value one-fourth. Would this be better than any other cheating? Did the STUARTS ever do any worse? To issue paper money enough to pay the public debt would depreciate our currency to ten cents on a dollar. By this the public creditor is to be robbed; but that is a small part of the calamity. The country, the whole community is to be ruined, the national credit is to be dishonored and destroyed, and industry and labor are to fall a prey to that terrible scourge—a debased and worthless currency. Instead of all these schemes, revolutionary and impracticable, as they seem to me, the Republican Party proposes something of a very different character. We propose to preserve the public faith and abide by all engagements. We say the public promises should be kept, not only according to their letter, but their spirit. If anybody believes that the public obligations call not for money, but only for paper promises to pay, let the question be raised in the Courts and decided like any other question of law and of contract; but we say it is pernicious to preach a crusade against the public faith or to advocate repudiation in any form. We say that the expenses of Government should be kept at the lowest ebb, and that as fast as the debt can be refunded at lower interest, it should be done. We insist that with repudiation repudiated by the nation at the ballot box, and with Government and the Treasury properly administered, we shall be able to borrow money at the low rates, and with the money to take up existing obligations, the new issues in turn to be gradually paid off. In this way taxation will rapidly disappear. With peace in the country, the Government can be cheaply administered, and there will be no other drain upon the people except the reduced interest account. Meanwhile population increases five per cent. per year, and wealth ten per cent. Hence, if the interest were to remain even where it is, the burden to each inhabitant would decrease one-half in fifteen years, and three quarters in thirty years. In 1888, remaining where it is, the debt would amount to $25 for each inhabitant, and the yearly interest for each inhabitant would be twelve shillings, or three cents a week. This, however, is the slow calculation of the past, and is far behind our destined future. After giving a glowing description of the resources of the country, Mr. CONKLING spoke on the subjects of reconstruction, showing the benefits that had already accrued from the action of Congress, and concluded by saying: The New-York Convention insured the election of GRANT and COLFAX. Before it selected its candidates or laid down its platform it rendered the success of the Democracy impossible. It committed a fatal act at the outset by surrendering to blatant, unregenerated rebels. The Democratic Party can boast of many able and many estimable men, but if it means to win with rebel ideas and rebel leaders, it must wait till the graves have grown green, till the cripples limp no more, till the weeds of woe have vanished, and the war debt has disappeared. This is the sentiment of human nature. It has been shouted by the Green Mountains of Vermont to the pine trees of Maine, and has echoed back again to the snow-crested mountains of Colorado. Little Connecticut has heard it. It will be re-echoed in October from Indiana and Ohio. It will roll and reverberate along the Alleghanies to Pennsylvania, and in November the loyal States will chorus it together, and New-York will be the coryphaeus of the band.

Shortly after the conclusion of Mr. CONKLING's speech the meeting adjourned.

OHIO.

Great Mass Meeting of Republicans in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 8.

A Republican mass meeting was held to-day, and is conceded by everybody to be the most imposing demonstrations in numbers and enthusiasm ever made in Northern Ohio. A hundred thousand people were on the streets, and the procession was an hour and a half in passing a given point, marching rapidly and in close order. The torchlight procession to-night was fully two miles in length. Addresses were made by Gov. HAYES, Senator SHERMAN, Ex-Secretary STANTON, Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. SHERWOOD and Lieut.-Gov. LEE. A letter of declination from Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, was read. It says:

I sincerely regret my inability to be with you. We are all just now looking to Ohio with peculiar interest. One of her most prominent sons claims to be the originator of a financial doctrine, which the Democratic Party has adopted in its platform, which we cannot but consider as at war with the plainest principles of common honesty. Maine declared, and her opinion cannot be misunderstood. It remains to be seen what Ohio thinks of it. For the honor of that magnificent State, as well as the national credit, it is to be hoped that her voice will be equally loud and emphatic. Permit me to say in this particular responsibility, in a question of such vital importance to the character and welfare of this great people, I think nothing but the very highest ground can be taken consistently with the national or party honor. The tone of the Republican platform, in this particular, is beyond all praise. The men who made it scorned all compromise with repudiation as unworthy of the character and principles of that great party which had successfully conducted the nation through the perils of a mighty war. Anything short of the payment of the national debt in good faith, according to the understanding of those who contracted it, is in essence, repudiation. The evils which would flow from such an attempt, even greater than a defeat in a conflict of arms. A people who have justly forfeited the respect of mankind have nothing left worthy of preservation. I trust, therefore, in Ohio as in Maine, the campaign will be conducted throughout upon the principle of open defiance to all such demoralizing doctrines, whatever shape they assume, in civil as in military life; that courage in the right direction, faith in the good cause and confidence in the people, may prevail as well against the acts of the demagogues as against the rebels in arms. I will not touch upon the other great issues involved in the coming elections. None can fail to understand it or feel its importance. We all know that upon it depends the question of quiet or confusion, order or disorder, peace or war. With such questions awaiting the popular decisions, it is plainly the duty of every man to spare no effort to save the country from the calamity of a Democratic triumph. Happily, if we do our whole duty, success is sure, and Ohio will be able to claim an enviable share in the coming victory in which I have a most abiding confidence."

Gov. FENTON writes declining to attend, on the ground of the pressure of public duties, and says: Looking without solicitude, but with profound interest, upon the result of the preliminary battle you are waging, the Republicans of New-York will be persuaded that our States will stand side by side in the struggle in November.

Letters of declination from Gen. SICKLES, Gen. THOMAS, SCHUYLER COLFAX, H. J. RAYMOND, Gov. CURTIN, Senator CONKLING and others were read, all expressing confidence. The latter urges the importance of the result of the Ohio and Pennsylvania upon the New-York election, and says: "Give us the majority you promised, and the Pennsylvania vote the friends there feel sure of, and we shall carry New-York certainly."

Ex-Secretary STANTON spoke. The following is the substance of his remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Ill health restrains me on this great occasion from doing more than point out a few reasons why we should rally around the flag held this day by GRANT and COLFAX. While the flag placed in the hands of the nominees of the New-York Convention by the rebel Gens. FORREST, WADE HAMPTON and PRESTON is the banner of disunion and rebellion. The banner of GRANT and COLFAX is the flag and emblem of national existence. By national existence I mean the organization which makes the laws, enforces their execution, administers justice, and protects citizens at home and abroad, in every land and clime. The Irishman knows what national existence means when he reads the burning words of EMMET. He bears in mind how the national existence of the Emerald Isle has been smitten down by the power of the British Government. The German emigrant knows what is meant by national existence when he bears in mind that when GRANT was smiting down the rebellion; the German who went home to visit his fatherland was liable to be seized and pressed into perpetual military service. The native citizen knows what is meant by national existence and friendship when he hears the name of WASHINGTON and MADISON, who laid the foundation of a Government which God has so long blessed and upheld. Then there is national existence of which the banner held by GRANT is the emblem. Once more I say, rally around that flag and keep it sacred. Is there a man among you who has come from his native land (Germany) and desires to go back and visit his kinsfolk, to tell of the great country of which he has become a portion? Let him bear in mind that his safety there he owes to GRANT; that it is an honor to himself to support the great General who held the banner of the nation, illustrious before all other nations. Does the Irishman in case of foreign war wish to be seized by a British officer and pressed into the army of Great Britain? Then let him not desert that flag which is the emblem of national existence, but uphold the banner so that it shall be, wherever it is visible a shield and salvation for citizens for every nation and clime. By all these considerations, then; by every feeling of interest and pride of country then, I desire them to stand by the flag upheld by GRANT; because it is the emblem of national existence; because it is your and my emblem; because, where that flag is upheld, every man may go. I ask who was it that fought your battles, and, triumphant over the rebellion, whose sword flashed in triumph over traitors and rebels who thought to overthrow our national existence and destroy our name from among the nations of the earth? But that is only one reason for supporting him. Another is, because the banner upheld by GRANT is the banner of the Republican Government. Now, if you yourselves come from Germany, you know how long you talked with your friends and neighbors and strove to overcome theirs fears; how hard they strove to persuade you to abandon your purpose, and now, notwithstanding all their persuasion and fears, you resolved to come here and establish a republican Government of this country.

The speaker quoted from the remarks of President LINCOLN at Gettysburg and said, "I ask you in the voice of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, here to-day, if our dead died in vain? [A voice, "No, no."] Shall we not dedicate ourselves to the work they left unfinished? Let us here, every one with uplifted hand, declare before God that the gift of this great heritage, consecrated in the blood of our soldiers, shall never perish from the earth."

Here the speaker raised his hand and said, "I swear," which was repeated by numbers in the audience. Let your hearts speak as though you stood by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and declare there is no one among you but will labor to complete the task of the illustrious dead by establishing the foundations of the Government again.

Mr. STANTON is ill and worn with travel, but spoke with great force and clearness. He finds himself compelled to decline further engagements during the campaign, and returns home from here.

Gen. GARFIELD's efforts were directed toward showing that the attempts of the rebel Democracy were to damage the national credit, and accomplish the victory they failed to obtain in war by destroying the national honor.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Irish Republican Association.

This association held a meeting at their hall, corner Grand and Elizabeth streets, last evening at 8 P. M., JAMES LANE, President, in the chair, and THOS. F. LOWRY, Secretary. About three hundred members were present. An eloquent and forcible address was delivered by Gen. DENNIS F. BURKE. He was followed by DANIEL R. LEDDY, late of Mount Joy Prison, and Messrs. J. J. SMYTHE and MICHAEL J. GIBBONS, of this City. Resolutions were adopted pledging the Association to the party of progress and against that of reaction.

The German Republicans.

At the German Republican meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm which prevailed was unbounded. Able addresses, embracing all the leading political issues of the day, were delivered by Dr. SCHUETZ, Mr. GRISWOLD, Dr. SALMON and others.

Brooklyn Boys in Blue.

A mass meeting of the Fourth Ward (Brooklyn) Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue was held last evening in the Hall over the Post Office, Washington-street. The meeting was a very large one, and Capt. DUDLEY W. HAYNES presided. Addresses were made by Gen. KIERNAN, Gen. CROSS and others, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Hudson County Republican Convention.

A meeting of the delegates to the Republican County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of State Senator, Sheriff and three Coroners, was held at the wigwam in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Hon. D. S. GREGORY was chosen Chairman, and Mr. A. H. RYDER acted as Secretary.

For State Senator, MATHEW ARMSTRONG, of Greenville, and WILLIAM KEENEY, of South Bergen, were nominated.

Mr. ARMSTRONG was nominated on the first ballot, he receiving seventy-eight votes against twenty-two for Mr. KEENEY.

The following nominations were then made by acclamation:

For Sheriff—ANDREW J. VAN HORN.

Coroners—Dr. ADOLPH KIRSTEN, of Jersey City; Dr. E. J. LOWENTHAL, Hoboken, and Dr. J. B. BURDETT, of Hudson City.

Other Republican Demonstrations.

So many are the Republican demonstrations nightly within a radius of twenty miles, that it would be impossible, unless we gave up our space to the reports of them exclusively, to do full justice to their importance. We can therefore only refer to them.

Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will address the New-Brighton (Staten Island) Grant and Colfax Club this evening. Seats will be reserved on the platform for ladies.

A very large Republican meeting came off at Mount Vernon on Wednesday evening. Addresses were delivered by Judge COWLES and Col. T. B. THORPE. The Boys in Blue appeared in full uniform, accompanied by a fine band.

The Republicans of Bayonne Township held a mass meeting at Martin's Hotel, Saltersville, on Wednesday evening, which was a decided success. Hon. DE WITT CLINTON MORRIS presided, and WM. D. MYERS acted as Secretary. Able addresses were delivered by Messrs. JNO. DAVIDSON and C. L. DOE, and the Greenville Tanners, from the adjacent township, were present in force.

The Nineteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club held their regular weekly meeting at their hall, in Third-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, last evening. The speakers were WM. A. DARLING, Esq., HENRY B. STANTON, HARRY SMITH and ADDISON BROWN. The Club have 515 names on their roll, many of whom are claimed to be converted Democrats. On Saturday night, the 10th inst., at 8 P. M., there will be a banner-raising under the auspices of the united Republican Clubs of the Ward, at the Club-house, Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, at which Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. ISAAC DAYTON and Capt. H. E. TREMAIN will speak.

The people of Flemington and vicinity turned out *en masse* to a Republican meeting on Wednesday. They were addressed in the afternoon by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY and A. B. WOODRUFF, Esq., on the issues of the day. In the evening there was a torchlight procession of over 2,000 torches.

There was a very large turnout of the soldiers of the Seventh Assembly District, last evening, at No. 106 Sixth-avenue. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among those assembled. The speakers confidently stated that the coming election in November would result in an overwhelming triumph for GRANT and COLFAX.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward, Newark, met last evening and nominated the following ward ticket: For Alderman, WALTER L. STARR; for Chosen Freeholder, CHAS. F. SEITZ; for School Commissioner, Dr. ABRAHAM COLES; for member of the Board of Excise, CHRISTIAN YERRANCE.

The delegates to the First Assembly District, First and Second Wards, of Jersey City, met last evening and by a unanimous vote nominated Ald. EDLESTEIN for member of Assembly from that district.

The delegates for the Third Assembly District, comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Wards, met last evening at No. 146 Newark-avenue, and nominated BENJAMIN VAN RIPER for Assembly, the vote being unanimous. Mr. VAN RIPER declining the nomination, the Convention adjourned for one week.

Mr. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, of Brooklyn, has received the Republican nomination for Assembly, of the Second Assembly District. Mr. GRISWOLD is long known as a trusty Republican, and his nomination is creditable to the appreciation of the district. They have got the right man—let them put him in the right place.

U. L. A., Council No. 17, held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the Demilt Dispensary, at which Gen. F. T. LOCKE, Messrs. J. P. JARDINE, J. G. B. LARNED, J. A. LUCAS, and other gentlemen, made spirited addresses. The hall was filled. The President, Mr. H. BERRY, was in the chair.

The Democratic Procession—The Prize to the Seventeenth Ward Clubs.

It appears that the prize offered by Mr. A. J. GARVEY to the Club from the Seventeenth Ward which should turn out the largest numbers at the late Democratic meeting, has been disposed of by the amount ($100 in silver) being given—$50 to the Church of the Immaculate Conception and $50 to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer—for the benefit of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. A meeting of the Presidents of the various Clubs was held, but they being unable to decide which Club was entitled to the prize, the money was thus disposed of.

Democratic Mass-Meeting in Brooklyn Last Evening—Torchlight Procession of the "White Boys in Blue," &c.

The Democracy of Brooklyn made quite a demonstration last evening, when a mass-meeting and torch-light procession of the "White Boys in Blue," under the auspices of the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran Central Club, took place. The procession formed on Fulton-avenue, opposite the wigwam in Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street about 8 o'clock, and marched through Fulton-avenue, Clinton-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Court-street, Sackett-street, Clinton and Fulton streets to the point of starting. The White Boys in Blue were uniformed in white capes and white caps, each one bearing a torch, and the whole accompanied by bands of music and drum corps. They numbered about 1,500 in all, and made a very fine appearance.

The meeting held in the Wigwam of the Constitutional Union Club, was presided over by Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, who was heartily applauded by the vast audience. He stated that the zeal manifested since the beginning of the campaign by the soldiers and sailors of Kings County, and the members here to-night, showed that Kings County sent more than its quota to the war, although the delegation sent to Chicago appeared to represent a very small constituency. In referring to the soldiers of the Southern army, he said that when they laid down their arms, at the same time the Northern soldiers laid down all feelings of hostility toward them.

Letters were read from Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN, Gen. GORDON GRANGER and other distinguished Generals, regretting their inability to be present. Addresses in the wigwam were made by Gen. A. C. DAVIS, Gen. E. A. KOZLAY and others, and on stands outside by Gen. S. GRAHAM, Capt. W. H. HOGAN, Col. CASPAR URBAN and a number of others.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held last evening at the headquarters, Mozart Hall. Mr. W. P. LEE, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order and presided. The following Committees for the ensuing year were announced:

Executive Committee—George Shea, Charles B. Cornell, Benjamin Wood, John McCool, Mortimer Sullivan, Isaac Rosenburgh, Edward Berrian.

Finance Committee—Harris Bogert, Norman O'Callaghan, Lewis W. Maines, Patrick Galligan, Richard Fitzpatrick, S. E. Nolan.

Corresponding Committee—Edward B. Heath, Michael Madigan, S. B. Williams, Peter Calkins, Thomas Malony, Daniel O'Reilly, P. McNamara.

Naturalization Committee—S. E. Nolan, Harris Bogert, Robert D. Livingston.

Printing Committee—John Mitchell, Thomas A. Ledwith, Bryan Riley, T. J. McCarty, Frederick Zimmer.

The Executive Committee were directed to issue a call for the election of delegates to the Nominating Conventions of the Mozart Hall Democracy. The following resolution was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That a Committee from the Mozart General Committee be appointed to wait upon Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and urge upon him the necessity of accepting the nomination for Congress from the Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District.

After some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Lecture by Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, A. M.

Last evening the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street was well filled, from parquette to dome, by a brilliant and appreciative audience that gathered to listen to a lecture by the celebrated English orator, Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON, A. M. The platform was occupied to its utmost capacity by prominent Metropolitan clergymen and others of distinction. The lecture was preceded by a familiar hymn sung by the entire assemblage, with pleasing effect. At its conclusion the speaker was introduced by Mr. W. W. CORNELL, President of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, under the auspices of which the entertainment was given. Mr. PUNSHON is a good-natured, portly-looking gentleman, apparently past middle life, and full of vigor and freshness of mind and body. Upon coming forward he was hailed with the most demonstrative applause, which continued for several moments. His theme was, "Daniel in Babylon," and at the outset be announced that his chief purpose was to do his hearers good, and that he had shaped his discourse accordingly. He traced the career of the captive Hebrew while in the palace of the monarch of Babylon, and drew from its incidents many valuable lessons to the men and women of this day. The manner of the lecturer was at once easy, dignified, earnest, touching, effective, and from first to last enchained the almost breathless attention of his auditors. Frequently were his grand periods greeted with the heartiest applause, while his humorous or pathetic passages received abundant tokens of the measure of their appreciation. The entire effort was as successful as could have been desired.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 74¼. Railway Shares open quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals....95¾
Erie Railway Shares....32½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 8—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans....11d.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, 138f. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—11:15 A. M.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4½d. bid; holders ask 1s. 5½d. Spirits Petroleum heavy and weak.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 8—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 56s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork quiet. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet.

Tallow, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—1:20 P. M.

Sugar on the spot declining. Calcutta Linseed firm.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—5 P. M.

The Stock market closed dull. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 74¾.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Five-twenty Bonds firm at 76¾@77 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes 69f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 8—5 P. M.

The Cotton market closed easier at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅜d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum was firmer at the close of the market.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8—5 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Oct. 8.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet at 49½f.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England, just made public, show that the amount of specie in its vaults has decreased £293,000 sterling since the last report.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON—Tres ordinaire, 138f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Exchange on New-York firm at par to 1-10 off, buying and selling. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $5 75@$8. WHEAT in good demand at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 44@$1 47; No. 2 steady at $1 39½, in the afternoon at $1 33½. CORN firm and steady at 92½c. for No. 1, and 91c.@92½c. for No. 2. OATS steady and in good demand at an advance of 1¼c.; sales at 52¼c. RYE firmer and advanced 3c.@3½c.; sellers of No. 1 at $1 26. BARLEY dull at $1 82 for No. 2. PORK steady at $29 25. LARD held at 19c.; buyers at 18¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS advanced ½c.; sales at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY steady at $1 30. CATTLE in fair demand for good shipping steers; sales at $5 75@$6 25. LIVE HOGS very depressed; good grades advanced 20c.@30c.; Common to light nominally declined 30c.@40c.; the range was from $7 25@$8. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—9,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—126,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 101,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 72,060 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—16½c.@16¾c. on Wheat; 13¾c. on Corn; 9¼c.@9¾c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady, demand light. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 50; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 51; 5,600 No. 2 Chicago at $1 50; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 60; 2,500 bushels Amber Canada at $1 90@$2 05; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 40; 4,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee at $1 54. CORN in fair demand and better; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 04; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 04½; 8,000 bushels Choice at $1 05; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 04, to arrive. OATS better and active; sales 80,000 bushels Western at 68c. RYE held at $1 45; market nearly bare. BARLEY better and firm; sales 22,000 bushels Canada at $2 10; asking $2 15 at close. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

FLOUR in good demand, and market steady; sales 2,500 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 4,200 bushels White Wabash at $2 37½. CORN dull; sales 4,400 bushels No. 1 at $1 07@$1 08. OATS quiet, but market better; sales 2,500 bushels Western at 65½c.@67c. BARLEY held at $2 25 for Canada, without buyers; the offerings are light. PEAS dull; sales 8,500 bushels at $1 35, in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $35@$40 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn and Barley, 11¾c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $5 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—59,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Barley, 325,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—17,800 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Barley, 896,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 8.

FLOUR easier; Family, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT firmer; buyers at $1 80 for No. 1; $1 85 was asked. CORN dull and drooping; sales of No. 1 at 98c.@$1. OATS easier at 58c.@60c. for No. 1 State. RYE, $1 35. BARLEY quiet but firm; Spring, $2 20; Prime State, $2 30. COTTON dull; Middling, 25½c. TOBACCO steady; sales 100 hhds. at $8 65@$9 25 for Lugs; $10 50@$24 50 for Leaf. WHISKY firm at $1 25. MESS PORK held at $31; $30 50 was offered. BULK MEATS held off; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Sides, 14¾c. BACON—But little was offering; sales of Shoulders at 13c.; held later at 13¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; holders are off, anticipating a rise. Sugar-cured HAMS steady at 19c.@20c. LARD in moderate jobbing demand at 19½c.; stock light. Gold, 139.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON lower; Good Middling, 23½c.; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 4,890 bales. Sterling Exchange, 149@150½. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold 138¾. SUGAR—Cuba advanced ¼c.@½c.; in boxes, 13¾c.; hhds., 12c.@14¼c.; Louisiana, scarcely any in the market. MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR dull but steady; Superfine $6 62½@$6 75. CORN steady at $1@$1 05. OATS quiet at 65c. HAY unchanged. BRAN firmer at $1 24. PORK held higher; asking $31 25. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT quiet; sales of White Michigan at $2 05; Amber Michigan, $1 93@$1 94½; No. 1 Red, $1 71@$1 71½. CORN firm at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 98c.; buyer all the month at $1 02. OATS firmer at 56½c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. BARLEY advancing; sales at $2@$2 05 for State. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 29,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON declined 9-16c.; Middling, 27c.@28c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, in bulk, 15¾c.@16c.; Refined, 30½c. GROCERIES unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Northwestern Extra Family, $8 50@$9 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 50@$11; Fancy, $12@$13. WHEAT declined; Red, $1 75@$2 20; Amber, $2 25. RYE, $1 60. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 23; Mixed Western, $1 20@$1 21. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. WHISKY, $1 40.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

TOBACCO—Only a small business was done; Trimble County Cutting, $16@$17; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 50@$12 50. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $2@$2 10. CORN—Old, $1; New, 60c.@65c. OATS, 50c.@55c. RYE, $1 38@$1 40. LARD, 19½c.@20c. MESS PORK, $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. COTTON, 24c.@25c. Free WHISKY, $1 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

FLOUR firm and advanced 25c.; Choice Minnesota, $7 50@$8; Choice Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, $7 50; Medium, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT active at $1 47 for No. 1, and $1 37 for No. 2. OATS, 52½c. for No. 2. CORN, 95c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced to 39c.; New-York casks, 39½c. RESINS quiet; No. 2, $1 90; No. 1, $4; Pale, $4 50. TAR, $2 40.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON dull and lower; sales, 176 bales; receipts, 618 bales; Middlings, 23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales 50 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 206 bales; exports, none.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

FLOUR is quoted at $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT quiet; Good Shipping, $1 75@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47 15-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 139¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Deutschland	Sept. 26	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Oct. 10	New-York	Glasgow
City of Paris	Oct. 10	New-York	Liverpool
FOR ASPINWALL.			
Alaska	Oct. 9	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:36 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 8—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. G. Heussner, 3 children, infant and servant, Chas. Emerson, P. H. Sweeney, Rev. A. H. Cull, Miss McLoon, Mr. and Mrs. N. Tucker, J. D. Saxby, J. N. Clark, J. Tormsbeker and son, O. C. Glukman, C. P. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Perry, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Snow and 3 Misses Snow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 04	Sun sets..... 5 30	Moon rises...11 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 19	Gov. Island. 2 08	Hell Gate.... 3 30

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, (N. G.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Lear; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Missouri, Vansice, Havana via Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Sandusky, Norton, Baltimore, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Mary E. Packer, Holloway, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Lucy Francis, Unton, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs J. Armstrong, (Br.,) Petersen, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Como, (Br.,) Williams, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Fleetwing, (Br.,) Park, Port Medway, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Carmelia, (Br.,) McCulloch, Watson, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Queen of Beauty, (Br.,) Peck, Para, Orandal, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Arthur, Jordan, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse; K. Lunt, Lunt, Hilton Head, S. C., Loud & Co.; M. Mangum, Clark, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Compromise, Barlow, Sandwich, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Louis A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. C. Corson, Coombs, Pernambuco and Bahia, Miller & Houghton; S. P. Haws, Jackson, Providence, H. W. Jackson, Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton.

Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Providence, W. G. Johnson.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Seabury, Bremen Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros. Has had strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Sept. 21, off Beachey Head, Eng., passed steamship Hansa, bound up the Channel; 30th, lat. 49 22, long. 37 21, exchanged signals with steamship Weser, hence for Bremen; Oct. 4, lat. 45 02, long. 55 56, exchanged signals with steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; 7th, at 7 P. M., 40 miles east of Nantucket, met and exchanged signals with steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool via Halifax.

Steamship James S. Green, Inman, Washington and Alexandria 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston Oct. 6, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Commander, (of Boston,) Grozier, San Francisco 129 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Was 23 ds. to the line in the Pacific, thence to Cape Horn 44 ds., and to the Atlantic 97 ds.; had heavy weather off Cape Horn, and saw much ice. June 18 to July 29, lat. 31 28 S., lon. 22 W., was in company with ship M. Nottebohn, from San Francisco, for New-York; had very light winds in the North Atlantic.

Ship Lydia Skofield, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Curtis, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Had easterly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wight Sept 13, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather the whole passage; had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Sprague, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds and heavy head seas; previously fine weather.

Bark White Wing, (of Grand Turk,) Morin, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds and head seas; previously fine weather.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (Br.,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee, rosewood, &c., and 5 passengers to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Shields 31 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light variable winds and fine weather.

Bark Hypathia, (of St. John, N.B.,) Macloon, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Had fair winds and fine weather.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Thomas 15 ds., with mdse. to Roache Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Pyrmont (N. G.,) Ruhass, Rio Janerio, with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall Sept. 9, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy; anchored in lower bay.

Brig J. McIntire, (of Boston,) Little, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer. Had strong W. and N. W. winds. Left brigs Neponset and Mariposa, to sail in a few days for New-York.

Brig Jabato, (Braz.,) Dupres, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. Left brig Eagles, from New-York, to sail Sept. 10.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Julius, Mahony, Para 38 ds., with rubber, &c., to F. Moran. Sept. 3, crossed the Equator in lon 48 40. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had strong N. E. winds and heavy head seas.

Brig Robert C. Wright, (of Baltimore,) Walker, Kingston, Jam., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales for the past 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; previously pleasant weather.

Brig Emily Comer, (Br.,) Adams, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Malaga 32 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Warren, Washington, N. C., 14 ds., with shingles to Blakely & Co.

Schr. O. D. Curtis, Adams, Pawtucket. Ran ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, and was towed off by the Astoria steamboat.

Schr. Bob, (of Nassau,) Halbury, Eleuthera 11 ds., with oranges to James Douglas. Oct. 3, off Hatteras, experienced a strong gale from the east. Had since variable weather.

Schr. Amazon, (Br.,) Montgomery, Porto Platt Sept 13, with mahogany to Eggers & Heinlein.

Schr. Christian IX., (Dan.,) Sonne, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Baylis, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. Panther, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendricks, Edgartown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maitland, Elliott, Jonesport 8 ds., with spars to Babcock & Co.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Sarah Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Jones, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Soule, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John Walker, Butler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Folly Landing.

Schr. Tunis Sodine, Sodine, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Volant, McFarley, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. John Martin, Johnson, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. Ann Maria, Dixon, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. Mary Wright, Wheeler, Newburg, for Stonington.

Schr. Starlight, Crapo, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Maggie Swain, Anderson, Cold Springs, for Boston.

Schr. John V. Brightman, Higgins, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hase, Baker, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. R. H. Jones, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Minnesota, Winnie, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Jones, McManus, Boston.

Schr. George Irwin, ——, Boston.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Boston.

Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Rockland.

Schr. S. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Geo. K. Conover, Robinson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. B. Boggs, Palmer, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayo, Hartford.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Fraver, Taunton.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockaway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Urbana, Pound, Providence.

Schr. Lewis Cass, Ackers, Mystic.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Kingsland, Ryan, George's Banks.

Schr. Midnight, Hawes, Providence.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Canes, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Wa—, Mianus.

Schr. Julia Newell, McIn—, Rockland.

Schr. Yarmouth, Jones, Yarmouth.

Schr. Surprise, Pierce, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva Wedmore, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Baker, Stonington.

Schr. D. C. Forrester, Sheffield, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. John Williams, Peters, Hartford.

Schr. Mary Taylor, Fowler, Boston.

Schr. Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. Pawnee, Weaver, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. James Jones, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Stetson, Myers, Virginia.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, fresh N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Siberia, for Liverpool; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Union, for Bremen; Missouri, for Havana; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Melrose, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Zephyr, from Calcutta; barks Henry Burk, from Rangoon; Blair Athol, from London; brigs Rolerson, from Richmond; Irene, from Baltimore; Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia; Tangent, from Rondout; Adeline Richardson, from Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs. Adelia, Kelly, from New-York; Adeline Townsend, of New-York, from Richmond, Va. She reports: In coming up the harbor this morning, got in contact with the brig Mary Lowell, from Boston, of and for Eastport, and lost head-stays and had head started. The brig had her port bow stove.

Also arr. bark Rapid, from Goree; schrs. Montrose, from Mobile; Sea Flower, M. L. Newton, Earl, Defiance, and Leontine, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8—Arr. bark Hunter, from Swan Island for orders.

Passed out—Brig Jessie Rhynas, for Demerara.

Passed in—Brig Lima, from New-York for Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8—Arr. ship Asa Eldridge, from New-York.

Cld. ship Fleetford, for New-York, with 33,000 sacks of wheat; bark Alaska, for New-York via Mazatlan; ship Herald of the Morning, for Boston, with 27,000 sacks of wheat and 3,000 bbls. of flour; ship Swordfish, for Cork, with 22,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7—Sld. steamships Herman Livingston and America, for New-York; bark W. E. Anderson, for New-York.

Arr. ships Anna Camp, from Antwerp; Mayflower, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—The brig Rolling Wave, from Aspinwall, arrived here to-day, having been struck by lightning, and had her mainmast shivered into 25 pieces. It was necessary to splice the mast to reach this port.

KINGSTON, Canada, Oct. 8.—Schr. Defiance, laden with lumber, from Toronto to Ogdensburg, went ashore on Snake Island Reef during the gale this morning, and is in a dangerous position.

DUNNVILLE, Canada, Oct. 8.—The schr. A. P. Waite went ashore on Tecumseh Reef yesterday. It is feared that she will go to pieces, as the sea is running too high to do anything toward getting her off.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Oct. 8.—The bark Arabia, of Kingston, loaded with wheat, went ashore during a gale this morning behind East Pier. She has two feet of water in her.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—The schr. Lotta has been got off, and sailed for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Rival—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, Aug. 8, lat. 33 S., lon. 18 30 E.

Solar Star—ship, steering S. W., Sept. 19, lat. 34 24, lon. 27.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Sept. 15, brig Paragon, dischg., to load for Boston; brigs Wm. Greenough, to load for Boston or New-York; Alice Starrett, discharged, to load for some port N. of Hatteras; bark R. B. Walker, to sail in a few ds. for do. Two seamen on this vessel died of fever, contracted in Aspinwall; Captain convalescent of same disease.

At Kingston, Jam., brigs B. Smith and Lizzie Crowell, ldg. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GREENOCK, Oct. 7.—The steamship St. David, Capt. Watts, of Allan's line, which left Quebec Sept. 24, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—The ship Helen Clinton, Capt. Sprague, from Liverpool bound to Boston, put into this port to-day in a damaged condition.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK JUST OPENED,
AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS AND
SCHOOL SUITS.
FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"BERRIAN" HOUSE FURNISHING,
NO. 601 BROADWAY.
By recent arrivals from England, France and Germany large additions have been made to our hitherto extensive assortment of Fine Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Fire Sets, Coal Vases, Fenders, Brass, Copper and Iron Coal Scuttles, Coffee-makers, Dish Covers, Dixon's (Sheffield) and other makes Silver-plated Urns, Tea Sets, Teakettles, Vegetable Dishes, &c.; Refrigerators, Mangles, Fluting-machines, Wood, Willow and Tin Wares, Gongs, Brushes, Baskets, Bird Cages, at lowest prices.
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HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, FIRE-IRONS, SCUTTLES, &c.
KITCHEN AND COOKING UTENSILS.
A large and varied assortment of first-class goods at lowest possible prices.
JONES & HUBBELL,
No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY
AT
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1868.
Messrs. Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:
GENTS: Having of late noticed a controversy going on in the papers in regard to the utility of different kinds of trusses, I thought it no more than an act of justice to you that I send you my experience in the sale and application of trusses. I began selling and applying your trusses in the year 1858, and have continued to do so up to the present, during which time I have sold hundreds of the different varieties manufactured by you, and with general satisfaction to those purchasing and wearing them. I have, in a few instances, been persuaded to buy of others, (they offering their trusses very low,) but when I have sold them they have been almost invariably returned, and I have had to give yours in exchange; and the trusses that I now have on hand of other's make I would gladly sell at much less than cost. Not only have the trusses of your manufacture sold by me to farmers, merchants, laboring men, persons of both sexes and all ages, and infants of a few weeks, as well as others, been worn with comfort, enabling many to perform hard and difficult labor that they otherwise could not have done, but numbers have by their use been cured. Among the many interesting cases of cure by the use of your trusses sold by me, is that of Mr. Simon Cohen, of Spraker's Basin, New-York. Mr. Cohen's was a case of scrotal hernia; he was drawn to serve in the army at the first draft in this district, but was immediately discharged when the attention of the examining surgeon was called to the rupture. Soon after, I applied one of your trusses, and at a subsequent enrollment, the following year, Mr. Cohen was held by the same surgeon, he, after a very thorough examination, declaring the rupture cured. A younger brother of Mr. Cohen's was cured of a similar rupture the same year, and by the same kind of truss, and was also held by the surgeon, after a most rigid examination. From my experience with your trusses, you may be assured that I have no longer any disposition to experiment with, applying or selling any other.
Yours, most truly,
JOHN H. STAFFORD, M. D.,
Graduate of New-York University.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS.
We are offering our large stock of all kinds below the market prices.
E. F. MANY & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
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BROKAW BROTHERS'
MAGNIFICENT NEW
MAMMOTH
CLOTHING STORES,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ARE NOW FINISHED AND STOCKED WITH
NEW ELEGANT
CLOTHING,
CLOTHS,
AND
CASSIMERES,
FOR
GENTS,
YOUTHS,
AND
BOYS.
THE PUBLIC ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT.
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Nos. 28, 30, 32 and 34 4th-av.,
Extending through to Lafayette-place.

NOW READY!—THE NEW ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1869 contains:
The true basis of Education, founded in the Nature of Man. The different Temperaments—vital, motive and mental—considered with reference to receiving instruction.
REV. JOHN CUMMING, D. D., of London; Preacher, Author and Second Advent Prophet. His Portrait and Biography.
BLIND TOM, Musician.—Portrait and Sketch of Character.
SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE ENGLISH MINERS.—How they live under ground, work, wages women, children, extent of coalfields, &c.
AMERICAN CLERGYMEN.—Rev. Drs. Dix, Dowling, James, Osgood, Stuart, Isaacs and Purcell, with portraits and sketches of character.
THE USES OF CULTURE IN THE EVERY-DAY AFFAIRS OF LIFE.—Self-knowledge. Advantages of a mechanical trade.
MIRTHFULNESS, with Illustrations.—Artemus Ward, Sam Slick, Little Crow, the Indian Chief, the Laughing Doctor, and others. Is it right to laugh?
Wilkie Collins, the novelist; Hepworth Dixon, the author; Victor Cousin, the philosopher; Dumas, Swinburne, Julian. With articles on The Dry Bones of Science—Choice of Pursuits—How to Study Faces—A Convention of the Mental Faculties; what was said—A Hen Hatching Ducks, &c.
It is the best thing of its size and price. Only 25 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent post paid by S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
The combined Illustrated Annuals for 1865-6-7 and 8, in one volume, 60 cents; or the entire set, for five years, 75 cents.

GAS FIXTURES,
ELEGANT IN STYLE AND SUPERIOR FINISH
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POPULAR PRICES.
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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

OROIDE CASES, newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, keeping its color as long as worn and as well finished as the best gold ones. These watches are in hunting cases made at our own factory, from the best materials, of the latest and most approved styles, are jeweled and well finished, with a view to the best results in regard to wear and time. For appearance, durability and time they have never been equaled by watches costing five times as much. Each one warranted by special certificate to keep accurate time. Price $15. Gentlemen's and ladies' sizes. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch equal in appearance, and as good for time, as a gold one costing $150. We are now manufacturing Gents' and Ladies' Watches of extra fine finish and quality, price $20. These are equal in appearance and time to gold ones costing $200. Also Oroide Chains, as well made as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent to any part of the United States by express. Money need not be sent with the order, as the bills can be paid when the goods are delivered by the express. Customers must pay all the express charges.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Our customers will please remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 00.	
Dinner plates, ⅌ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ⅌ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ⅌ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ⅌ dozen	2 30.	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
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Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

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MATTRESSES.—IF YOU WANT A GOOD article below the market price, go to E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK, and other places, have made preparations to visit the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION in various Election Districts of this city:

AND WHEREAS it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to DETECT, ARREST AND PUNISH, with merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with THE RIGHTS OF THE LEGAL VOTERS and citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the City of Philadelphia on the day of the general election. And I do hereby call upon all police officers to be active and vigilant in ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS, with a view to their SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN, District-Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

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Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give special attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

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JAY COOKE & CO.
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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BANKERS,
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Buy and Sell all issues of
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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1897.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Sept. 26, 1868.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of
MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October. 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day.

SEPT. 30, 1868. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105 and accrued interest, in currency, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	112¾	113	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	113⅝	114	5-20 Coupon, '68	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., '62	104½	105	10-40 Registered	103⅝	104
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¼	112½	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Gold	139	139⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅝	110¾	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. E. RIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

On and after the 15th October, the price of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds will be 87. Subscriptions prior to that date will be received for a limited amount at 85 from parties, who must state the number wanted and the day they will take them up.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$724,481 66
Commercial paper	$543,031 66	
Demand loans on United States bonds	107,050 00	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities	74,400 00	
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		150,000 00
Due from other National Banks		24,412 76
Current expenses		6,277 70
Cash items (including stamps)		10,077 81
Exchanges for Clearing-house		61,382 77
Bills of other National Banks		31,317 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		7,995 39
Legal-tender notes		138,270 00
Three per cent. certificates		250,000 00
Total		$1,704,065 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$120,000 00	
Interest	10,827 67	
Profit and loss	324 06—	131,151 73
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00	
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$730,863 92	
Certified checks	21,845 34	
Cashier's checks outstanding	70,233 89	
United States deposits	89,146 61	
National Banks	91,343 51—	1,002,913 27
Total		$1,704,065 00

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of October, 1868.

THOS. B. CLIFFORD,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of the 1st Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$740,437 09
United States bonds to secure circulation	280,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	75,000 00
Due from National Banks	17,788 71
Banking-house	60,000 00
Other real estate	4,363 00
Current expenses	6,447 54
Taxes paid	5,052 55
Premiums	24,000 00
Cash items, (including stamps)	29,128 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house	69,460 85
Bills of other National Banks	31,484 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	13,009 00
Specie	3,159 75
Legal-tender notes	298,023 00
Compound interest notes	40,000 00
Total	$1,697,353 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profits	19,292 23
Circulating notes	250,000 00
Individual deposits	1,091,873 38
United States deposits	60,438 12
Dividends unpaid	750 00
Total	$1,697,353 73

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of October, 1868. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

DR.—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,955,124 42
United States Bonds to secure circulation	1,056,300 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	28,000 00
Due from National Banks	193,649 44
Due from other Banks and Bankers	36,572 27
Banking-house	175,000 00
Current expenses	12,856 30
Taxes paid	18,038 29
Premiums and interest	127,374 51
Cash items, (consisting mostly of Clearing-house Exchanges)	585,617 98
Specie	36,502 15
Legal Tender Notes and United States Three per cent. Certificates	1,010,000 00
Total	$6,264,635 34

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	500,000 00
Profit and loss	142,803 11
Circulating notes (National outstanding)	947,149 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	9,478 00
Individual deposits	2,346,931 74
Due to National Banks	615,500 45
Due to other Banks and Bankers	199,388 04
Unpaid dividends	3,685 00
Total	$6,264,635 34

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of October, 1868. WILLIAM H. PARKER, Notary Public.

OFFICE BIG SMOKY SILVER MINING COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the above Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on the 9th of November, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. DUDLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place at noon on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at the Company's office, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th instant.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

SPECIALTY.
A whole importation of Hamburg embroidered
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
AT
JUST ONE HALF
THE ORIGINAL COST.

R. H. MACY,
N. B.—This is a rare bargain. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.

Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ROBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 19 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEEGER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts.—Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1868, for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
1,300 pounds first quality, thoroughly smoked, clean-ribbed BACON SIDES, in tierces.
900 pounds SMOKED HAMS, first quality, sugar-cured, to be bagged and packed in tierces.
400 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
65 barrels yellow CORN MEAL.
10,000 pounds WHITE BEANS in barrels.
4,510 pounds SPLIT PEAS—first quality.
3,000 pounds HOMINY, first quality white flint corn No. 4.
3,500 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.
5,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in original bags.
30,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR.
1,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half barrels of twenty-two gallons each.
4,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
10,000 pounds good hard SOAP.
5,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels.
4 dozen cans ASSORTED FRUITS.
4 dozen cans ASSORTED JELLIES.
28 dozen cans PEACHES.
58 dozen cans TOMATOES.

Bids for Coffee and Sugar to be made duty paid.

A member of each firm is invited to see bids opened.

W. W. BURNS.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the additional ordinance passed on the 20th day of August, 1868, with reference to cattle driving, be amended in the following respects;

That it shall be lawful to drive hogs to the number of not more than one hundred and fifty together, and lambs and sheep to the number of not more than two hundred and fifty together.

That, beside the streets in said ordinance named, it shall also be lawful to drive cattle, swine, pigs, sheep or calves, through the following streets: Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River; Harlem-lane, from the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue to the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

That cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle yard through the streets and avenues designated without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by one attendant if composed of twenty or any less number of head; by two attendants for more than twenty and less than fifty head; by three attendants for more than fifty and less than one hundred head, and by one attendant for every additional forty head above one hundred.

GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. H. HAUGHWOUT and MARY ANN HAUGHWOUT, his wife, Plaintiffs, against SUSAN ANN HAUGHWOUT (widow); Matthius Wood and Rebecca Wood, his wife; John Wood and Phebe A. Wood, his wife; Joseph Ralph Haughwout and Amy Haughwout, his wife; Arietta Stafford and Cyrus Stafford, her husband; Catharine Angeline Thomson and Samuel Thomson, her husband; George Lytle Haughwout and Elizabeth Haughwout, his wife; Robert Bruce Haughwout; Abraham Cole Haughwout and Julia Haughwout, his wife; John Haughwout; Henry Clay Haughwout; Mary Elizabeth Grant and John Grant, her husband; Elizabeth Baker and Peter Wandel Baker, her husband; Ann Dehart and Samuel Dehart, her husband; Ellen Kruser and John Kruser, her husband; David Haughwout and Catharine Haughwout, his wife; Albert H. Haughwout and Jane Haughwout, his wife, and Kate Algainer, defendants.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1868.

A. DE GROOT,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICINE, FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. She never fails. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.— Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES
IN
151 PLOTS
AT FORT WASHINGTON,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN.
JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, OCT. 14, at 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated

FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,

consisting of 128 acres, in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 204th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the Island are included in this tract.

The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property. SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.

These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.

The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.

Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE, OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 28TH-ST.—The first-class four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 11 West 28th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 5th-av.; house is 25x50 feet, with two-story extension of 15 feet, in perfect order, finished in hard wood and contains every convenience; immediate possession will be given; lot 25x98.9.

For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE, AT AUCTION. —E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—The first-class four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 16 5th-av., west side, between 8th and 9th sts., and opposite the Brevoort House. House 26.3½x75 feet, in perfect order; immediate possession will be given; lot 26.3½x100 feet. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON EAST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the Church of the Messiah:

EAST 34TH-ST.—The valuable lot on the north side of 34th-st., 80 feet west of Park-av., adjoining the church, 25x95 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

230,000 pounds shelled Peanuts.
50 bags Naples Walnuts.
35 bags Sicily Almonds.
5,000 drums Figs.
500 barrels and 1,600 boxes Currants.
1,000 drums prime new crop Sultana Raisins.
150 hair bags Figs.
200 kegs Tamarinds.
25 kegs French Plums.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET MAKers' and upholsters' stock on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 48 Ann-st. The stock consists of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in various styles and colors; reps and brocatel library suites, walnut and oak dining-room furniture en suite and single pieces, Turkish lounges and chairs, office furniture, wardrobes, book cases, buffets, centre-tables, etageres, &c., making a very large assortment and worthy the attention of hotel-keepers and others. Catalogues morning of sale. By order of

W. MORTIMER, Assignee.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the following buildings, viz:

1 barrack, 56x22.
2 officers' quarters, 80x22.
1 kitchen, 18x30.
1 stable, 22x30.
1 bakehouse, 24x40.

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-General and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of the above, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., about 75 Wilder's patent fire and burglar-proof safes, of all sizes. Can be examined on and after Wednesday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 204 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
At G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic,* her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

THE LATE FITZ-GREENE HALLECK'S LIBRARY.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will sell by auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock, the library of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck, Esq. Each lot in the catalogue contains an autograph, or a letter, or a poem or note in the handwriting of the late distinguished poet. Also a number of fine engraving, framed, and oil-paintings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, superb fancy goods, including clocks, bronze, parian and bisque groups and figures of the richest designs, silver-plated ware in variety, work-boxes, desks, writing cabinets, Ormolu and Bohemian ware, &c.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P.M. Mr. Trenor's Family Soirees commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, inst.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays	4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at	8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and FRIDAY EVENINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING at all the leading seminaries of New-York, commences classes for ladies, gentlemen and children at No. 64 West 34th-st., Oct. 21. Send for circulars.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 89 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTAble steam saw mill, 20 to 25 horse power. Write particulars to M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.

Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

MISS McINTOSH INVITES THE ATTENTION of her "Home Class" and of ladies generally, who are interested in ENGLISH HISTORY and LITERATURE, to her LECTURES and SELECT READINGS, which will recommence, at her residence, No. 53 Irving-place, on the first MONDAY in November, at 11 A. M.

Miss M. desires to form an AFTERNOON CLASS of Young Girls, for instruction in other English branches, or in Latin. Application made at No. 53 Irving-place.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELQUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG BOYS.—E. HINDS, Principal. One patron wrote last week: "R. looks very well, indeed. His stay in your school has been very beneficial to him in every way." And Gen. L.: "I am very much pleased, indeed, with my son's appearance, both mental and physical."

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 22. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MRS. S. N. PRINCE'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 344 East 50th-st. Opened on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 804 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 68 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 68 W. 36th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.— White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL,
A DEPARTMENT OF
PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,
REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 34th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a Select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY WHO IS GOVERNESS in Baltimore with one of the first families, desires a situation in that capacity in this City in a private family; she understands English and German perfectly; is a good performer on the piano, and understands all kinds of embroidery; the highest reference given. Address Miss E. W., care Kugler, No. 140 East 48th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the German language, and speaks French and English, wishes a situation as lady's companion, to make herself useful, or as nursery governess. Address A. D. S., Station G. Best references.

AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 276 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 648 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS—SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A.—100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL B. KEYS & CO., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been admitted into an interest in the Banking and Commission business of SOUTTER & CO., of the City of New-York.

SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—MR. ASA HALL WITHDRAWS THIS day from the firm of PHELPS, FALLON & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted under the same name by

JUSTUS M. PHELPS,
BERNARD FALLON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

ASA HALL has this day opened an office at No. 1,214 Broadway, for the transaction of a Real Estate Agency business.

ASA HALL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East-River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ERRICO BENDELARI, of the town of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DUGARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Dugard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o9-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. SIMPSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Simpson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER P. DEWEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Chester P. Dewey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John M. Berrian and Cornelius M. Berrian, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. SWAIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Swain, now of Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, late of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas Lynch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL H. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael H. Sullivan, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William L. Schoener, of the City of New-York, in said district, George Dwight, of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and Henry A. Chapin, of Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, lately copartners doing business at the City of New-York, in said district, under the firm name of William L. Schoener and Company, and at Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, under the firm name of Dwight, Chapin and Company, and of the estate of each of them, who the said William L. Schoener and George Dwight were each adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and the said Henry A. Chapin was adjudged a bankrupt as copartner in said firm upon the petition of his copartners in the same, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 29th September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
o2-law3wF* No. 292 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868. To the creditors of Dorman L. Ormsby: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said court by Dorman L. Ormsby, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
o9-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH RIESS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Adolph Riess, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

Assignee, S. HOUSMAN, No. 79 Reade-st.
o9-law3wF*

NO. 1,659.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RICHMOND CHANDLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Richmond Chandler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o2-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS WEHL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CORNELIUS KELLY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY G. EVANS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry G. Evans, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s25-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s25-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Manuel de J. Lopez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
o9-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY and MORRIS J. CARD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 8th September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER STROUSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COZZENS and JOHN M. BETTMAN, composing firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estates of Edward Cozzens and John M. Bettman, composing firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., lately carrying on business at the City of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, both of whom reside in the town of Cornwall, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been jointly and severally adjudged bankrupts upon the petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES G. LITTLE, Assignee,
s25-law3wF No. 10 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. BLAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry D. Blake, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s25-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS DE COURCY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Denis De Courcy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s25-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Weeks, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway,
o2-law3wF* New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of September, 1868.

JACOB JAROSLAWSKI,
s25-law3wF No. 314 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT DAVIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
s25-law3wF*

NO. 1,785.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BOLTIS M. FOWLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Boltis M. Fowler, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ALEX. OSTRANDER, Assignee,
o8-law3wF* No. 1 Park-place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dorman L. Ormsby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
o8-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HOOP-SKIRT BRAIDING FACTORY: 100 machines, 3 starchers and everything requisite to carry on the business in complete order; good location; rent low. Inquire of A. M. SENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York.

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